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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Former Kaiser Praises Hitler

Senate 'Tries' Brain Truster

Arms Flop Makes Europe Plot

Belgium Yields to New Prince

Austria Is Torn by Violence

Many Graduates Hear Ideas

FORMER German Kaiser Wilhelm breaks his silence at Doorn to compliment Chancellor Adolf Hitler. He tells Randolph Churchill for the London Mail that Hitler has done marvelous work in putting new life and soul into the German nation. And if the people ever felt that that work should be crowned by the return of the Hohenzollerns—well, the Kaiser would be willing. He refers contemptuously to the "talking circus at Geneva." But many observers will see truth in one of his criticisms—Geneva's lack of decisive action brings international coöperation into ridicule.

¶ Washington sees the New Deal go on trial before a Senate committee. Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell is called with reference to his appointment as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in one of the most singular scenes in congressional history. The Democrats themselves divide on this head of the Brain Trust. It is regimentation versus individualism, Communism versus democracy that is on trial, many declare. Dr. Tugwell will probably be confirmed—But the conservatives will have their shot at his novel measures.

¶ Geneva prepares to prolong the existence of the Disarmament Conference, but Europe shows the bad results of long procrastination. The sudden recognition of Russia by the Little Entente is seen to be Litvinoff's counterstroke to France's shifting from Russia to a closer understanding with Britain. The projected Mussolini-Hitler conference now appears as Italy's counterstroke at France. Much bluffing grows out of the long dissembling over arms—Because Europe hangs on grimly to its weapons it has thrown open busy new avenues to bad faith and intrigue.

¶ London stages an imposing pageant of English history in the meadow of Runnymede on the Thames. About 5000 performers depict eight historical high spots from the Roman invasion to Waterloo. King John again grants the charter of liberties to the English people in the original setting of 1215, with lines by John Drinkwater. Magna Carta is a grand reminder just now for nations whose weary peoples are yielding their hard-won self-government to dictatorships—Surrender of popular rights, except in frankly temporary emergency, is thunderously rebuked by the whole of human experience.

¶ Belgium discovers that the wave of a baby hand is more powerful than royal decrees. The Belgians drop mourning for Albert the King to rejoice over the birth of Albert the Prince. The little country blossoms out in flags and flowers, school children take a holiday to hold endless parades. The trouble-making Walloons of Liege Province suddenly turn loyal when the child is titled Prince of Liege. Belgium needed what the whole world needs, more humanness and more humility—Who, as he contemplates an innocent infant, isn't melted back to his better self?

¶ Geneva sees the proposed arms embargo against Paraguay and Bolivia dwindling into ineffectiveness. Japan refuses to join in, Germany makes no reply to the invitation, and 10 countries, including France, Italy and Belgium, make their compliance conditional on Japan and Germany agreeing. Bolivia urges a boycott of American goods because President Roosevelt stopped shipments of American arms. The nations have one possible excuse for hesitating to halt martial murder in the Chaco—The two nations being murdered are just crazy to have it go on.

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Dollfuss battle desperately with the violent efforts being made to overthrow him. Terrorism which began with blowing up of railroads continues, with Vienna's electric system badly damaged, state buses set on fire, Danube steamship lines hindered, tear bombs set off at the state opera. The Government announces that terrorists caught in the act will be hanged within a few hours. Austria shows what may happen where people are hushed and crushed—They remonstrate with torch and bomb.

¶ Boston University's 1368 graduates are told by Dr. George F. Zook, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that the high school must add two years. It must give technical training to boys and girls who cannot go to college. Wells College students are told the entrance of educated women into world affairs is a strong augury for peace. Skidmore's girl graduates are admonished to effect a "rediscovery of marriage," obscured by social experiments and clumsy economic conventions. Lehigh hears that in government individual freedom is being given up for collective control. But collective creedal control is breaking down to give the individual spiritual freedom.

Alliances Defer Disarmament As Powers Move With Speed Toward Stronger Positions

Recognition of Russia by Roumanians and Czechs Comes Suddenly

With the Disarmament Conference apparently headed for mere committee work without action until some indefinite time, European nations are intent on alignments as a basis for future alliances.

By a swift change in plans, Roumania and Czechoslovakia suddenly recognize Russia and the boundary between Russia and Roumania, closed for 16 years, is reopened.

The Yugoslav Foreign Minister is visiting Paris in the hope of effecting changes in the French treaty which will pacify Italy.

Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler will meet in northern Italy soon and it is assumed that a major objective of their negotiations will be to find a formula for Germany's return to the League and the Disarmament Conference.

Meanwhile Italy joins the naval arms race by announcing the construction of two 35,000-ton battleships.

By Sisley Huddleston

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, June 11—The general commission met today to appoint committees which will keep the Disarmament Conference nominally in being until the moment is judged opportune to convoke the delegates again. Meantime swift diplomatic moves and counter moves indicate that European nations are chiefly concerned in making alignments with a view to future alliances.

The most important of these political maneuvers, which have followed thick and fast, is the sudden recognition of Russia by Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Yugoslavia, third member of the Little Entente, was unable to fall into line at such short notice, but it will doubtless do so without delay.

This precipitous action plainly re-

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Barrier Down

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frontier Cleared

Map Shows Dniester River Boundary Between Bessarabia and Russia Opened by Accord With Roumania.

Kaiser Bestows His Approval On Hitler Régime

Informs Churchill's Son He Hopes for Return of Hohenzollerns

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—From his comfortable seclusion at Doorn, former Kaiser Wilhelm has bestowed his blessing upon the Hitler régime.

In an interview in the London Daily Mail he is quoted as hinting at the belief that Hitler's work may be "crowned" by the restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy.

The former ruler did not disclose whether he was looking for reinstatement himself. He was quoted as saying: "The German people have turned me out. If they want me back they will have to come and fetch me."

The interview was obtained by Randolph Churchill, son of Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The former Kaiser indicated he has his eye on the eventual restoration of the monarchy through some member of his family.

Young Churchill, whose father knew the Kaiser personally before the World War, said he found his host gay, mentally alert, gracious and amiable.

"Hitler has done marvelous work in putting new life and soul into the German nation," the former Kaiser was quoted. "If ever they felt it right that his endeavors should be crowned by a return to a constitutional monarchy, I am sure that my family would not fail in their duty."

Wilhelm, his interviewer said, expressed contempt of "the talking circus at Geneva," and said the League of Nations "does nothing but bring international coöperation into ridicule."

French Fliers to Try Paris-San Diego Hop Again This Summer

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—The French transatlantic fliers, Lieut. Paul Codos and Capt. Maurice Rossi, took off from Floyd Bennett airport at 8:21 a. m., eastern standard time, today for Montreal.

The two fliers who arrived in New York May 28, after severe vibrations in the wings of their plane forced them to abandon their attempted nonstop flight from Paris to San Diego, have named Montreal as the first stop of a North American goodwill tour.

Captain Rossi and Lieutenant Codos will not fly to the west coast as originally planned but will stop only at Montreal and Chicago. After three days in Montreal they will fly to Chicago where they will stay two days while their transatlantic monoplane, the Joseph le Brix, is on exhibition at the Chicago world's fair.

Just before the take-off this morning the fliers' representatives announced that they would make another attempt to fly nonstop from Paris to the western coast of the United State this summer. After their stop at Chicago they will return to New York where their plane will be dismantled and shipped to France. There it will be reassembled and put in condition for the new try for the $66,000 prize flight money offered by the French Government.

Medal Awarded to Sergeant

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The War Department announced June 8 award of the soldier's medal to Sergt. Joseph W. Turgotte, Battery E, Field Artillery, Fort Bragg, N. C., for heroism displayed at a fire at Walnut Cove, N. C., on Jan. 2.

Chileans Demand Government Get Out of Business

Protest Levy on Industry to Pay Cost of Social Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 11—Under the presidency of Señor Jaime Larrain Garcia Moreno, an unusual convention opened here today. It is convened by the productive forces of the nation and is equivalent to a taxpayers' revolt against government bureaucracy and state intervention in industry.

The convention will easily rank as the most important nonpolitical gathering in Chilean post-war history. The productive forces include farmers, manufacturers, shippers, industrialists and mercantile and professional elements, all represented through their organizations. Provincial delegates have been dribbling into the capital for the past week and if there were any doubt regarding the national character of the movement and the temper of the leaders it would be dispelled by the fact that the central chamber of commerce has pledged participation, and that "No more taxes" has become the slogan of the convention.

The militant attitude of the producers, or the taxpayers, whatever they may be called, has come to be the most significant thing in Chilean politics, and there are many who predict direct action involving a possible alliance with the "blue army" of the Republican milicia, unless there is a speedy response to their demands by the Government.

The unanimity of the movement, supported by virtually a unanimous press, has caused considerable impression in government quarters, and, on the eve of the convention President Alessandri sent a welcome message to the delegates, declaring that he would listen with due respect and attention to their suggestions. The convention platform is based on four cardinal points:

1. To end state intervention in and competition with private commercial initiative.
2. Revision of the tributary system.
3. Revision of the social legislation charges on industry.
4. Permanent organization of the commercial classes.

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Things Present

New ideas are always accompanied by new developments. Will the growing transportation of things by air mean a change in the location and planning of cities? Read the article in the northeast corner of the Editorial Page.

Your Dutch friend who is studying English will be helped by comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

"Music of June," on the Children's Page, should help us all to keep our ears in tune with nature's music.

Wives who have been having difficulty in talking friend husband into a new bonnet, should corner him and read aloud today's Parable of Saied the Sage, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Crop Control Funds Relieve Drought Area

Practically Only Income Available to Farmers in Several States

Wallace Sees Good

Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota Best Off—Iowa Benefits Less

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11—Money which the Federal Government is paying farmers for crop control is turning out unexpectedly to be helpful in a number of states suffering from the drought.

Word is received from Washington that Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, sees some good to come from the drought, particularly in storing up surpluses for the future.

Inquiry of authorities at agricultural colleges brings reports to The Christian Science Monitor of the especial usefulness at this time of payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

These payments for crop restriction have been "practically the only cash income" of many South Dakota farmers since the drought came on, according to the word received from that State. More than that, the government money offers the only sure supply for the bare necessities which numerous farmers there have in sight.

Farmers in Montana drought regions were enabled to go into the drought better prepared because of the financial help they had received from the AAA, and look forward to their next wheat payment for aiding with urgent farm needs.

What appears likely to be the greatest emergency Nebraska's farmers have ever felt will likewise be softened somewhat by the benefit payments, it is noted there.

Helps in Minnesota

Likewise it is observed in Minnesota that where part of the farm income has been cut by the drought, an income from other sources, in this case, the AAA, "occupies a more important place."

However, from several states somewhat different comment is heard. Iowa farming is generally on a bigger scale than in some other states and the benefit payments accordingly, while of aid, are regarded as "extremely small," when compared to the obligations of many farmers.

Some farmers in North Dakota will find the federal money of extra help in their dilemma, but more have had their resources so damaged by the worst drought in the State's history that it is questionable whether the payments will be of any unusual help, according to one expert point of view.

These reports are independent of the $500,000,000 drought relief program of President Roosevelt. They were written for the most part just prior to its announcement.

Boon in South Dakota

"The payments on AAA contracts for crop restriction made to the farmers of South Dakota have a real significance to the recipients," wrote Prof. C. M. Hampson, acting head of the department of agricultural economics at South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Brookings.

The first payment made on wheat contracts by the Federal Government was of great help to thousands of Nebraska farmers, observed Prof. H. C. Filley of the rural economics chair in the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska at Lin-

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Tugwell Faces Accusers

Left: Wide World. Right: © Henry Miller

Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell — Senator Ellison D. Smith

NRA Objectives Thrown Off Stride In Steel Crisis

Conservative Tendencies Believed Aggravated by Labor's Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—More than any one thing since the beginning of NRA, the ominous steel strike threat is providing a powerful stimulus to rightward—conservative—tendencies within the organization. And this tendency, already powerful, will be strengthened many fold if the strike actually breaks.

This is the conclusion of those in official position here who view the situation objectively as they sit back to await the results of the steel-labor convention called to meet in Pittsburgh on Thursday. That convention will tell the story and set the signals for industrial warfare or peace.

Washington now seems powerless to avert the threatened strike. The Iron and Steel Institute—governing board of the industry—agreed to make concessions far beyond anything this traditionally anti-unionist industry has ever before done. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson reasoned with the union leaders in a more conciliartory fashion than he has ever adopted under similar circumstances. The Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, chairman of the National Labor Board; Senator Robert F. Wagner and NRA's labor specialist, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, all did everything in their power to induce the labor group to meet their employers halfway.

But these efforts, which transpired during one of the most tense and dramatic week-ends in NRA history, all went for naught. Monday morning finds Washington deserted by the angry labor committee, which apparently had determined long before it arrived to refuse all compromise proposals and force the strike. For the first time the NRA and other labor mediation agencies have utterly failed to settle a major strike threat.

And the result has gone far to undermine Administration sympathy for labor. Therein lies the significance of the present strike situation. In Administration eyes, labor in general has been given every possible consideration under the NRA. In this particular instance General Johnson won for them concessions from the industry which would—if accepted—have marked the biggest labor advance in the history of the industry. It wasn't everything. But it was much and General Johnson's

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Teachers Asked to Keep Cuts; Newton Says 'Work or No Aid'; Newburyport to Clear Roads

M. I. T. to Map Air Currents for Glider Tourney; Price-Fixing Shunted, Boston Men Told; ERA Economy Spreads Relief

The Boston Day

Step increases in pay are a part of city employees' rights, in good times or bad. While not denying the employees the right to have step increases the Curley administration had them sidetracked. Mayor Mansfield promised in his campaign to have them restored.

In the face of his economy drive, he sponsored a bill to restore these increases. Last week when the legislature passed his bill he could show a well-kept campaign promise.

But economy is still economy with Mayor Mansfield. Today he was meeting with the school-teachers asking their coöperation on another pay bill now before the Legislature that permits the Mayor to continue full pay cuts—not to be confused with step increases—during 1935. He is asking the teachers for their support in modifying the bill so that he could continue two-thirds of the pay cut. Thus the teachers would at least get a third and he would have their support in a bill which they would oppose if given no pay restoration.

Last week he met with city employees in other departments, seeking their coöperation in this plan. He pointed out that complete pay restoration would cost the city $5,000,000 this year, and that the city's finances could not stand it.

Recovery

Pike Wideners

Motorists returning to Massachusetts from New Hampshire on the Newburyport turnpike yesterday found their fast pace slowed down as they swung into Newburyport. Crawling along, they questioned the value of good roads when towns made bottlenecks which defeated the good road's objective.

Today, yesterday's motorists could consider trips in the future with pleasure, for 500 men started on an $800,000 widening of the "pike" in the Winter Street district of Newburyport, making a superhighway across the city. Buildings and stores will be razed. Then work will start on a steel reinforced viaduct across Merrimac Street from Pleasant Street to the Newburyport bridge.

Code Clarifier

Confusion resulting from the notice last week from Washington that price-fixing would be eliminated in the NRA codes caused Boston business to stop and look. Today Mr. P. A. O'Connell, State NRA Director, hastened to end the stopping and looking by revealing official instructions assuring business men that the price-fixing policy applies only to pending and future codes, that approved codes will remain in effect until amended.

Something for Nothing

Newton has been paying relief money to hundreds of men for a long time even when they were not doing a stroke of work. Deciding that some sort of labor should be given in exchange for weekly allowances, the director of public welfare has ordered all able-bodied men receiving aid to work at least two days each week. If they refuse to report for work, they will get no more money from the city.

Saved but Spent

Massachusetts ERA cut $200,000 from the cost of administration. As a result 4000 men and women got jobs. Most of the money saved by the central office economy program, says Mr. Joseph P. Carney, ERA chief, went into pay rolls. Still, he says, the June pay roll of $4,000,000 granted Massachusetts by Washington can't make pay checks for all the 400,000 unemployed in the State.

Religion

Golden Jubilee

Yesterday saw the culmination of a Golden Jubilee celebration for William Cardinal O'Connell, leader of the American Roman Catholic hierarchy, and an outstanding figure in present-day America. Many non-Catholic notables including Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar P. Bacon were gathered at Fenway Park, where an outdoor mass was celebrated with 30,000 in attendance. Since becoming a cardinal in 1911 he has created 120 new parishes in the archdiocese of Boston.

Miscellaneous

Air Maps for Gliders

Sport called in natural science today to give it a hand in preparing for annual gliding and soaring contests this summer. Natural science will study upper air currents, provide "air maps" for the motorless planes. Members of the division of meteorology of M. I. T. went to Elmira, N. Y., today, where they will make daily observations for the Soaring Society of America.

Tugwell Rift Holds Threat To Democrats

Several Leaders of His Party Are Opposed to His Policies

Question His Plans

Chief Brain Truster Denies He Is Radical or For Soviet System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—New and old in the historic Democratic Party confronted each other today as Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, ranking ace in the Roosevelt brain trust, faced Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, old-fashioned Democrat and chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, in hearings on the former's confirmation as Undersecretary of Agriculture.

To questions by conservatives on the committee, Dr. Tugwell denied the charge that he was a radical or that he had at any time approved the Soviet system of planned economy. He supported the Constitution, he said, and felt it was a flexible enough instrument to adapt itself to present emergency conditions without change.

Calm, suave and smiling, Dr. Tugwell answered preliminary questions put by the burly Senator Smith designed to show that he was not "a dirt farmer." Witness related biographical details and declared that while working at Columbia seven months of the year, he "stayed on a farm the other five months."

Dr. Tugwell said it would take a "superman" to fill the new post adequately.

A Dirt Farmer

"Ah don't think it would take a 'superman,' but Ah do think it would take an experienced man!" said the southern chairman.

Dr. Tugwell said he had had experience with "fruit, dairy and wheat farming."

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.) of Virginia then took over the interrogation. Every man had a right to his own views, said Senator Byrd, but there were some matters on which he, as a Senator, could accept "no compromise." He queried witness on parts of his speech before the American Economic Association at Washington in 1931, in which he said Dr. Tugwell advocated the Soviet system of national planning. Dr. Tugwell interjected that this was a "chronicleer report" of conditions, in which he did not personally advocate any economic policy.

Asked if he favored a "nationally planned economy," Dr. Tugwell said that he did not favor it "in the Russian sense."

Senator Byrd asserted that there were "three complimentary references" to the Soviet system in the 1931 speech.

This the witness denied. He had made a detached, scientific exploration of the subject, he asserted, and had been assigned the subject by the association.

If the Russian system of a "planned economy" were adopted by the United States it would require a changed Constitution, he agreed; he did not advocate such change, however.

Believes in Constitution

"I believe in the Constitution," he continued, "but I believe it is an instrument flexible enough to meet exigencies such as we have been going through in the emergency of the last few years. And I believe it can be done without amendment," he said. He added that the far-reaching AAA had not yet been tested in the Supreme Court.

Senator Byrd insisted that "everyone agreed" that Dr. Tugwell had advocated one thing in his 1931 speech and another today. This brought a clash between Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, Republican insurgent, and Senator Byrd; the former declaring that "everyone did not agree" in such a change.

Asked by Senator Byrd if he believed in "national planning," Dr. Tugwell said, "No."

Asked if he believed in a "planned economy," he said he did in some instances and "the Roosevelt sense."

"If you conceive of planning as a kind of blueprint future to which the country must conform, I do not believe in it at all, or the Marxian conception of history. I conceive that we move from thing to thing because we have to move. My whole work as an economist and an administrator is a repudiation of the other thesis."

Hearing Becomes Noisy

Senator Byrd's effort to paint Dr. Tugwell as a radical brought frequent clashes with such seasoned Progressives as Senator Norris and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana.

It was almost impossible to hear Dr. Tugwell outside the immediate circle about him in the crowded room and at various points Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D.) Senator from Arkansas, and others asked him to raise his voice. With characteristic indifference, however, Dr. Tugwell continued in his normal voice and remarked sotto voce at one point, that he thought it chiefly important that members of the committee should hear him.

Senator Byrd charged that pending amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to validate "illegal acts" performed by Dr. Tug-

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Soviet Adroitly Wins Place in the Sun

Facing the World With a Revolution Militantly International in Its Pronouncements, It Gradually Broke Down Barriers, Most Important Being the Bridging of Gulf With France and U. S.

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Twelfth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

The triumph of a revolution which vigorously proclaimed its militant international character in a country with the size and natural resources of the Soviet Union was bound to excite strong international repercussions.

What sort of relations would develop between the Soviet régime and the governments of "capitalist" states? What kind of commercial dealings would develop between a country where the state held in its hands industry and trade, finance and transport and from the very beginning monopolized foreign trade and lands where the competitive system still prevailed? How could adherence to the ideas of international revolution be reconciled with normal friendly relations with other countries?

With the aid of a diplomacy that has been, in the main, skillful, adroit, unsentimental and realistic the Soviet Union has gradually conquered for itself the recognition accorded to a major power. This process was hastened by the bridging over during 1933 of the deep gulf which had hitherto separated the Soviet Union from France and France's east European allies, especially Poland and was crowned by the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The past year has witnessed a fundamental and sweeping reorientation of Soviet foreign policy, so far as Europe is concerned. The emergence of the National Socialist régime in Germany was the signal for the complete loosening of the political and economic ties which had formerly existed between the Soviet Union and Germany and for the beginning, at least, of the forging of new bonds between the Soviet Union, on one hand, and France and Poland, on the other.

Hitler's merciless campaign against German Communism was by no means the decisive factor in this change. Cold-bloodedness is a quality on which Soviet diplomacy prides itself. The fact that a number of Turkish Communists were sewn up in sacks and thrown into the Black Sea has not prevented the Soviet Union from cultivating friendly relations with Mustapha Kemal's nationalist régime. Mussolini is also reckoned among the international friends of the Soviet Union, despite his summary measures of repression, directed against Italian Communists.

What created a sense of estrangement between the Soviet Union and Hitlerite Germany was the tendency of some National Socialist leaders, at least in the early days of their régime, to attribute to their movement international anti-Bolshevik significance.

This, combined with the Hugenberg Memorandum at the World Economic Conference which demanded for Germany opportunities for colonial expansion in eastern Europe, the alleged conversations of Mr. Alfred Rosenberg, prominent National Socialist theoretician, with Ukrainian separatists, and repressive measures against some Soviet citizens in Germany, created strained relations between the two countries and promoted the conviction in Soviet circles that, in the future, Germany in the West might be as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Stalin Sets Watch On Grain Harvest Of the State Farms

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP)—Strict orders were issued today by Mr. Joseph Stalin, as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and by the Council of People's Commissars concerning the harvesting of grain on state farms in middle Asia, the Caucasus, Crimea, and the southern Ukraine.

The Communists and Young Communists were enjoined to guard the crops carefully and see that they are delivered to the granaries; directors of state farms were ordered to make all possible use of harvesting combines and ignore complaints that such machines are not suitable for cutting short grain.

The use of all other kinds of available machinery was commanded and directors were instructed to have all machinery, including threshing machines, in good repair before July 5, and to enroll and regiment their workers immediately.

Periods ranging from 15 to 22 days were fixed within which the harvest must be completed, and all grain must be threshed within 1½ months after it is cut. There were heavy losses last year, as the result of the poor organization of the state farms, and every effort is being made this summer to avoid the repetition of those experiences.

Heavy Seas Face Legislators As Ship Nears Home Port With Great Cargo of Bills

Housing Measure With Funds for Building and Renovation First on Deck—Modifications Loom in Wagner Bill Governing Labor Disputes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—Still shouldering a heavy burden of legislation, Congress entered today what will probably be its last 10 days. White House hopes for adjournment by Saturday seem overly optimistic, but departure around June 20 is a definite possibility.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt kept his hands off the legislative situation, and more constructive developments were obscured by the Tugwell hearing, as it degenerated into a battle between conservative and liberal Senators of the Democratic Party with Dr. Tugwell sitting by.

⁂

Legislative Program: Work enough for a whole session in other days is still waiting passage. First in importance to the Administration is the housing bill, intended to foster private lending for building and renovation. The silver bill, also of broad significance is scheduled for a vote in the Senate today.

Next comes the deficiency appropriation bill, carrying authorization for $1,172,000,000 which Senate progressives would like to increase to $10,000,000,000.

The Tugwell debate will come to a climax on June 13, when the Senate discusses confirmation of the nomination—probably with vast forensic fervor and no little heat.

Of equal value to the Administration is the Wagner labor disputes bill, which is necessary to furnish federal authority in imminent strike situations but will be accepted in considerably modified form.

Pending, too, are the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the Federal Oil Control Bill, but both of these are more than likely to go by the board, such is the heavy schedule through which the legislators must wade. Speaker Henry T. Rainey epitomized the situation by saying he "wouldn't be surprised if we don't get out of here until a week from Wednesday."

"The housing bill has got to get through," he added, "and when we pass it that practically winds up our job."

This was general sentiment, and even the White House secretariat admitted that there were "no more messages in sight."

⁂

Bank Depositors Aided: Adding to its list of cleaned-up work, the House approved the conference report on the bank deposit guarantee bill, which now needs Senate approval to go to the White House.

The measure extends for one year the Government guarantee of bank deposits, raises the limit from $2500 to $5000 and provides aid for closed bank depositors by authorizing RFC purchases of $250,000,000 of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation debentures for loans on closed bank assets on a "reasonable security basis."

⁂

Estranged Housing Bill: The Administration's Housing Bill stands estranged from its originators by three important amendments added as it went through the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The committee eliminated the section of the bill providing for a new type of mortgage agency to be known as National Mortgage Institutions. It took out the section enabling Federal Reserve members to caarry the insured mortgages and it authorized $500,000,000 for renovation and new construction by building and loan associations. Stiff opposition to the original bill had come from the building and loan associations and the changes were made with a view to appeasing them.

But others were not pleased. To the repudiation immediately forthcoming from Administration sponsors was added a statement from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the House version of the bill "neither complies with the needs of the country nor the wishes of President Roosevelt to provide a competent housing bill and provide employment for the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons directly and indirectly dependent upon the building trades for work."

So strong was the protest that Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama decided to have his House Banking and Currency Committee reconsider its action. House leaders said that no matter what the committee decided the measure would be called up for action in the House tomorrow. The Senate expects to pass the bill in the form recommended by the President's National Executive Council. If the House does not, differences will be wiped out in conference.

⁂

Inquiring Women: Last January when they met here, members of 11 national women's organizations comprising the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, demanded an investigation of munitions manufacturers.

Congress listened to them and set up a special investigating committee, whose preliminary studies are well under way.

Now Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in the name of the conference has set a list of pertinent questions it would like the investigation to answer. They are:

"How many airplanes of American manufacturers are being sent to Germany? What is the complete list of American munitions factories? How much is invested in them? Who are the stockholders? What dividends have been paid since 1914? Who serves as interlocking directors with their related interests, such as banking? Who has sold armaments to Bolivia and Paraguay?"

⁂

Government Credit: Although the public debt keeps climbing to new heights, the Government's credit is apparently better than ever. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that short-term notes and certificates to the value of $487,000,000 have been converted into new 12- to 14-year 3 per cent bonds.

The sum converted represented the major part of a total of $520,000,000 of notes and certificates maturing shortly. Exchange subscriptions for the $174,900,000 ¼ per cent certificates, due June 15, amounted to $171,000,000, while for the $345,000,000 of 2½ per cent notes amounted to $316,000,000. The refunding converts short-term obligations into long term—at a slightly higher interest rate.

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NRA Course Changed By Steel Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

aides feel that the labor group was acting not only stupidly but unjustly in preferring a strike to a major—if only partial—victory. They point out that major changes in labor's status come gradually—not overnight. They feel steel labor should take what it can get as it goes along and they deeply resent having this major concession scorned as it has been.

Most significant of all, this resentment over the labor attitude is not confined to those in the Administration with industrial antecedents and who normally take a point of view partial to industry. It extends even to important officials who come from labor ranks and represent the labor point of view. The steel labor group has hurt its standing not only with the Administration but even with its best friends within the Administration.

Motion Pictures

Movies in the Ice Box

Sumer is a-bringen-in the seasonal forms of cinematic refreshment. Against the competitive element of delicious weather the screen can make no other protest than to strive to put lightness and airiness in its films and frost on its window panes.

So, at the Metropolitan Theater, scientifically (or clammily) cooled, the inanities of Miss Gracie Allen, stooged by Husband George Burns, are extended into a full-length feature. There is no more to be said. Miss Burns does all the talking "Many Happy Returns" is the title of the picture. On the stage, the title "La Fiesta" and a pseudo-Mexican armament of décor and costume clothe the dance routines, gags and usual run of vaudeville entertainment, with Kirk and Lawrence doing a ludibrious bit as a cowboy and girl on toy horses. Mr. Sidney Page is the Master of Ceremonies. Again from the stage, Mr. Fabien Sevitsky conducts the orchestra in Impressions from "Il Trovatore."

At the Keith Memorial Theater, also scientifically cooled, "I Give My Love" shows Miss Wynne Gibson's potentialities, once she is given a genuine part. No, she hasn't been given it yet. In this one, she plays a prodigiously pathetic mother, who, according to our computation, might have reached 45-abouts and looks like a bedraggled version of "Whistler's Mother" at 70-odd. At first she is seen as a young woman with long, golden hair and a loving disposition. The hair is devised into interesting braids and curls reaching several lengths through several sequences, and then, as a symbol of defeatism, we suppose, goes ever so straight and straggly. We are left with the notion that it will be properly marcelled again, since she is at very long last reunited with the ever-charming Mr. Paul Lukas. Mr. Lukas, under the most claptrap conditions can always preserve his integrity as a real and immensely likable person.

"Let's Talk It Over" is a screen farce also on the bill. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints. Illustrated books lent by Mr. W. K. Richardson; water colors by Winslow Homer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 5. Through July 29, admission free, and music at 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions: Roman mosaics; 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects and ocean creatures.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Sketches from Czechoslovakia by Charles R. Knapp, color prints by Louis Novak and Margaret Patterson.

Grace Horne Galleries—The Season in Retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

N. E. Anti-Vivisection Society—Etchings of dogs by Diana Thorne. Through June 16.

Children's Art Center—Oils by Anthony Thieme; colored sculpture by Venevieve Thomas. Through June 13.

Vose Galleries—Eleven portraits in oil by Donald Newhall. Through June 23.

Doll & Richards—Lithographs, some in color, of and near Chavanlac, birthplace of Lafayette. By Clara Greenleaf Perry.

Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5, admission free, closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. Through Sept. 29. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French drawings and paintings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

"Number Ten Gallery," Medici Book & Print Shop—Water colors by Ehn. Through June 16.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange—Stained glass "Lampe des Douze Apotres," by Laurent and Hussar, medalists. Through June 16.

Studio of Harold Rotenberg—Exhibition of student work. Through June 16.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel. Through June 16.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings in oil of the Adirondacks by Ednah Cheney Hubbard. June 4 through 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Annual exhibition by the Guild of China painters. Through June 27.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic Art. Paintings and applied arts by students in the higher branches of the Cambridge public schools. Through July 1.

New England Art School—Annual students' exhibition. Through June 25.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and normally warm weather tonight and Tuesday; gentle variable and westerly winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday and on the southeast coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Tuesday, followed by thunder showers late Tuesday afternoon or night in the north portion; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday, followed by thunder showers late Tuesday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday, followed by thunder showers late Tuesday afternoon or night in extreme west portion; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Scattered showers over central and north portions, beginning again about middle and again at end of week; temperatures mostly near normal except for slightly cooler temperatures over north portion attending showers above indicated.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	88	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	74	82	New York	70	86
Chicago	64	80	Norfolk	76	90
Denver	58	88	Philadelphia	72	88
Helena	54	78	St. Louis	70	84
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Paul	68	78
Kansas City	72	82	San Francisco	58	66
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	78	86
Miami	80	82			

A—9 a. m., June 11.
B—Maximum June 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:50 a. m., Tuesday 12:25 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

Texas Fights Crime

Aroused by the recent wave of lawlessness, leaders are expected to offer to the next Texas Legislature bills simplifying and speeding up procedure in criminal court cases.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Upsets Averted

In a swift-moving, stereotyped pre-primary convention at Worcester, Saturday, Republican leaders averted all unorthodox upsets, nominated a ticket foreseen by all and adopted a platform that "viewed with alarm" alleged governmental bureaucracy and extravagances and ventured into liberalism by approving contributory unemployment insurance.

With contests only for the nomination of Senator, State Auditor and Treasurer, the convention named the following ticket for indorsement by the voters at the primaries next September:

Robert M. Washburn, journalist, president of the Roosevelt (T) Club of Massachusetts and cavalier Goliath of Bay State politics, as senatorial nominee to oppose Senator David I. Walsh.

Gaspar G. Bacon, present Lieutenant-Governor, as nominee for Governor.

Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, as nominee for that office he now holds.

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, as nominee for that office he now holds.

John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer, as nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

Elizabeth West Pigeon, former chairman for education of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, as nominee for State Auditor.

Oscar U. Dionne, president of the Franco-American League of Massachusetts, as nominee for State Treasurer.

From the viewpoint of geographical balance, and racial and religious representation, Republican leaders today express great satisfaction with the ticket.

⁂

Oratory, Then Handshakes

The convention, well in hand throughout the day, threatened to become bogged in undisciplined oratory late in the evening when the triangular contest for the senatorial nomination was being waged. This contest, involving supporters of Mr. Washburn, Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gardner R. Pearson of Lowell, roiled the hitherto calm waters. Calm was restored, however, in the closing hours when Mr. Washburn, adorned with the party's palladium, gave a humorous and affable acceptance speech, and Major Hannigan leaped upon the platform, shook the hands of all and pledged unwavering support to the Republican ticket.

⁂

The platform was both an effort to move "left" with the winds of the times and to challenge effectively the "extreme left position of the Administration." A balanced budget, withdrawal of Government from business, a protective tariff, a sound and stable currency and stronger civil service laws were called for.

In the state sphere, the convention urged revision of the tax laws to relieve the burden on real estate, a return to the pay-as-you-go policy, a mandatory minimum wage law, speedier and more efficient administration of justice, improved police training and facilities, a program of recreational opportunities and contributory unemployment insurance. Particular stress was laid upon alleged inequities in the tax system, which penalized Massachusetts in competition with other sections of the nation. The platform promised to redress these injustices.

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Men With Aspirations

Kaleidoscopic developments in the Democratic ranks give promise that the Democratic pre-primary convention, to convene in Worcester this coming Thursday, will be neither brief nor orthodox. In the first place there are going to be just as many candidates for the gubernatorial nomination as were expected at first. State Treasurer Hurley smacked his hat into the ring last night at Clinton, thus allaying any doubt about his candidacy that may have been engendered by his tardy announcement.

But by far the biggest problem confronting the Ely-Walsh-Maynard leadership is the possible consequence of the candidacy of James M. Curley. A conference slated for Wednesday night will certainly find the regular Democratic leaders concocting plans for the freezing out of Mr. Curley. Efforts will undoubtedly be made at this time to write a compact among the various candidates to swing their strength to some acceptable candidate if indorsement is not forthcoming on the first ballots.

Fears New Deal Test

But we may be assured that the redoubtable Mr. Curley would use such a conspiracy against himself in a telling fashion next September, when he would complain to the people that the party's steam roller ran over him at the convention.

⁂

Mr. Curley's candidacy may be seriously impaired by the probable refusal of President Roosevelt to lend his name to his Puerto Rican supporter. Politicians affirm the President is not willing to have the Massachusetts election become a test for Administration policies. Were President Roosevelt to indorse Mr. Curley in a contest with Governor Ely's leadership, it would most certainly mean the raising on high of the standards of approval and opposition to the New Deal. The outcome is too dubious for the President to risk.

⁂

Beginning tonight at the Hotel Bellevue in Boston the Democratic Resolutions Committee will meet almost continually until Thursday in an effort to hammer out a platform to present to the convention.

Labor Bristles at Bacon

Massachusetts Labor will not be mollified by liberal utterances of Bacon at Worcester. Today Labor made this plain when Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declared that the hostility of the workers to Bacon will be continued until the last ballot is counted.

The peppery Labor secretary, waving Bacon's legislative record figuratively in his face, declared the people have the right to judge a man's record ahead of his vocabulary. He ridiculed the speech of the Republican nominee, characterizing it as more humorous than that of Mr. Wintergreen, the fictitious character in the political extravaganza, "Of Thee I Sing."

He belabored Bacon's promises, declaring that the Republican pledge of unemployment insurance and a mandatory minimum wage law merely meant the granting to the people what the present session of the Legislature is about to give them anyway. Mr. Watt asked the highly pertinent question why Bacon did not throw his influence into the scale for these measures during his long legislative career.

Labor's hostility was made more definite by the appearance in Mr. Curley's office of a labor delegation, headed by Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the federation. This group attested its unremitting enmity to Bacon. Their appearance in the Curley office leads to the conjecture that possibly an important faction of Labor is favoring Mr. Curley's candidacy.

Ralph M. Blagden

Santo Domingo Plans Bridges

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 11 (By U. P.)—Completion of the Republic's system of public road system was assured June 7 with conclusion of contracts with a New York firm for six steel and concrete bridges, construction of which will begin in August.

Crop Control Funds Relieve Drought Area

(Continued from Page 1)

coln. The money was used, he added, to pay interest, taxes, accounts at retail stores and for the purchase of groceries, clothing and a hundred other needed commodities.

Federal payments for crop control of wheat have proved a great aid to farmers in North Dakota, observes a practical student of such problems there. However, he questions whether these payments will take on a new significance of helpfulness in the emergency produced in North Dakota by an unexpected heat wave.

Has Contrary View

A contrary opinion has come from Minnesota, less tried by the drought. Mr. O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics in the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

Of the differing situation in Iowa Prof. T. W. Schultz, acting head of the agricultural economics section of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, noted:

"The benefit payments are, of course, a direct aid of considerable importance to the corn-hog farmers but inasmuch as farming throughout most of this State is highly commercial and because the farmer is committed by contract to large cost, interest, taxes and operating expenses, the benefit payments themselves are extremely small in covering the obligations."

Teachers Paid $68 a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Teachers in Alabama's rural elementary schools during the term just ended were paid only $68 a month on an average, according to the state department of education. Of these 39.4 per cent received less than $65 a month and 47.8 per cent had less than two years' training.

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Tugwell Rift Holds Threat To Solidity Among Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

well's department. Witness replied that courts had upheld all AAA acts thus far, but that clarification of the law was needed. It was not "clarification," however, but a "vast extension of power" that was proposed, insisted Senator Byrd.

At this point various progressives asked what the question of the AAA amendments had to do with the Tugwell appointment. Senator Byrd replied that Dr. Tugwell's explanation of the amendments had been misleading; that instead of clarifying, the amendments would make Secretary Wallace a Hitler of American agriculture.

Even Down to the Hens

One amendment would give the Secretary power to prescribe every crop which individual farmers might raise, he asserted, even down to the number of hens, ducks and chickens, if they accepted aid of the department.

Senator Byrd's declamatory statement brought an ovation from part of the audience.

Senator Wheeler immediately objected to the ovation, described the Byrd utterance as a "stump speech" and a "political racket," and urged exclusion of the audience. This brought answering applause from the pro-Tugwell part of the crowd, mingled with boos.

Dr. Tugwell interjected that his use of the word "clarifying" referred to another set of AAA amendments than those denounced by Senator Byrd.

Senator Smith then entered the breach with another speech.

Senator Wheeler asked if the proceedings were being broadcast.

Told that they were, he declared ironically that "That explained the stump speeches."

Senator Smith Explodes

Senator Smith had been getting up steam all morning and suddenly exploded. The comment that set him off was the remark of Senator Louis Murphy (D.) of Iowa, that he was "hostile to the Administration."

Rising in his place and waving his arms, Senator Smith relieved his pent-up feelings while frequent bursts of applause and laughter from the audience threw proceedings into an uproar. All this time, Dr. Tugwell was ignored and occasional efforts to interject his own views into the hearing, which was supposed to deal with his qualifications, were ineffectual.

Senator Johiah W. Bailey (D.) of North Carolina, another conservative Democrat not on the committee, was then permitted to interrogate witness.

Against Russian System

Once more the question turned on the 1931 speech.

"There is no one who believes less than I do that the Russian system is adapted to American institutions," said Dr. Tugwell, at one point.

Quoted as having said that the alternative to the Russian system was "more government in industry, more industry in government," he added, "That is the system in the NRA."

"Why can't my word be taken on this matter?" he asked, "that I am opposed to national planning in the Soviet sense? I believe in proceeding on a voluntary basis, but of providing the machinery by which the people can coöperate voluntarily."

He said he favored any change that "95 per cent of the American people favored," even if this involved adopting the Soviet system.

"I have been working for the democratization of industry rather than of setting up a dictatorship of industry," Dr. Tugwell declared.

The NRA was not national planning, he declared, "but voluntary coöperation on the part of industry itself." Again and again as Senator Bailey continued, the Progressives and insurgent on the committee objected to his question. Dr. Tugwell probed an elusive witness and Senator Bailey repeatedly failed to pin him down to positive assertions.

Scene Like a Show

The scene was staged with all the lavish regard for theatrical effect which the Senate displays on such occasions. The hall was the biggest on Capitol Hill, the ornate marble colonnaded majority caucus room.

All the facilities of the modern publicity machine were on hand to record the event as an indication of tremendous popular interest in the more or less mysterious character of Dr. Tugwell, whose name recently figured as the villain-in-the-piece in the examination of the alleged radical "plot" charged by Dr. William A. Wirt.

The big room was thronged with spectators and as usual the automatic devices for amplifying voices, for photographs and the like, turned the proceeding at moments into an unreal mechanical performance, illuminated by the unnatural glare of kleig lights and accompanied by whirring motion picture cameras.

Dr. Tugwell, exemplifying all the more advanced tendencies of the New Deal, faced Senator Smith, who is the embodiment of the conservative Democracy as it has existed in the South for generations. Unlike Republicans, Democrats have never been riven by a feud between Old Guard and insurgents, but there was at least the makings of such a split in the hearing today.

Costa Rica Weighs Latin-American Pact

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 11 (By U. P.)—Approval of the Central American Treaty signed at by a majority of the Foreign Affairs Guatemala City was recommended Committee and vigorously opposed in a minority report.

President Jiminez favors ratification of the treaty, which was signed last April at the conclusion of a conference of the five Central American republics, called to revise the 1923 Washington pacts. A congressional vote is expected next week. The minority report opposed the new treaty because the United States was not a party.

Marble Memorializes Mussolini

Wide World — New Fountain in Mussolini Stadium

Like Rome of old, works of art and beauty are born to do honor to the ruler of the period. This beautiful fount of white Carrara marble is one of the finest in Rome. Numerous jets of water will spray and spurt from it.

Boston Snapshots

Song in the Arboretum—"The azaleas and the rhododendrons are wonderful in the Arnold Arboretum now—you ought to go out and see them," said a friend of ours. So we went. But what impressed us most of all was the cool, fresh scent of the wild rose hedge near the Forest Hills gate. It evidently affected a gardener, too. Beyond a bed labeled "Pollyana Rose" we heard the sound of pruning shears from the other side of a tree. Accompanying the snips, a voice was raised in song. Mrs. Bond's "I Love You Truly" was being rendered with much feeling. When the beauty of a garden moves a pruner to musical expression, it must be something worth seeing—we explored further.

At the Administration Building we learned the history of the place. Benjamin Bussey left his 125-acre farm to Harvard, whose president and fellows had been made trustees of a bequest made in 1866 by James Arnold. This New Bedford merchant left $100,000 to be applied for "the promotion of agricultural, or horticultural, or philanthropic purposes." In 1872 it was decided to make the Bussey farm into arboretum, under this bequest. It was to contain "all the trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air at the said West Roxbury."

Herbaceous plants have since been dropped from the objective, but the park, since enlarged to 260 acres, contains now more than 6500 varieties and species of trees and woody plants, about 4000 of these being native and 2500 exotic. It is second only in scope to Kew Gardens in England.

The City of Boston has taken title to the lands of the Arboretum and has leased the tract back to the president and fellows of Harvard College for 1000 years at a rental of one dollar a year. The land is now tax free.

At the Administration Building at the Jamaica Plain entrance, free maps can be obtained which give some idea of the many delights of the Arboretum.

* * *

New Graduates and Old Engine—Maine's newest graduates saw its oldest locomotive running on the Bowdoin campus on Commencement Day. The engine was built 100 years ago by Cyrus Hamlin, noted missionary and the founder of Robert College in Turkey. It has only been operated twice before. The first time its inventor stood at the throttle and the second, Robert E. Peary, the explorer, then a student at Bowdoin, was in control.

* * *

For Peony Lovers—The Arnold Arboretum and the many private gardens opened recently on set days for public admiration, are not alone in offering early summer delights to flower lovers. The Display Gardens established by the Massachusetts State College at the Waltham Field Station are now attracting many visitors with 200 varieties of peonies now in bloom.

The gardens are open free. They are located near the junction of Beaver Street and Waverley Oaks Road and in the Cedar Hill section of Waltham.

"The Campbells Are Coming"—It looked as though they had already arrived at the Grain and Flour Exchange the other day, for many of the members were adorned with bright plaid neckties.

Local haberdashers foresaw a brisk sale for stocks of Scottish neckwear still on hand—but they were at a loss to account for the sudden interest in this design.

The fact was that a new poultry and cattle feed supply concern had opened an office. Its merchandise is sold in bags decorated with Scotch plaid designs—and to familiarize possible customers with them the ties were distributed and worn.

Missing Airliner Found Wrecked

NEWARK, N. J., June 11 (AP)—The office of the American Airlines here received word at noon today that the missing airliner, lost in the Catskills, had been found 12 miles north of Livingston Manor, N. Y. The report said the ship had been destroyed by fire. The report also said that the four passengers, pilots and stewardess were inside the plane and had been killed.

The plane when it left Newark Saturday en route to Buffalo carried:

Mr. Clyde Holbrook, pilot; Mr. John Barron Jr., co-pilot, and Miss Margaret Huckeby, stewardess, all of Chicago, comprising the crew, and four passengers, Mr. Harry H. Pinsley, of New York, and Mr. W. B. Bader, Mr. W. A. Cass and Mr. H. C. Coppins, of Buffalo.

Ground crews were immediately dispatched to the scene.

A large fleet of planes had been engaged in the search yesterday and today, circling a wide area over the Catskill Mountain region of New York State, checking many reports that had been relayed to the office here of the American Airlines.

Great Jupiter

Jupiter is greater in mass and volume than all other known planets.

Bovines 35,000,000 Years Old Brought From Bleak Patagonia

Two-Man Scarritt Expedition Retrieves Ancient Skeletons, Size of Rhinoceroses, and Other Memorabilia of Natural History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The skeletons of an unidentified animal group—a bull, a cow and four young which wandered into the Patagonian wastes approximately 35,000,000 years ago—are among the specimens of prehistoric South American fauna awaiting unpacking at the American Museum of Natural History.

Included in the contents of 45 packing cases of specimens which Mr. Coleman S. Williams, a member of the Second Scarritt Expedition to Patagonia, brought back with him yesterday when he arrived here on board the steamship American Legion of the Munson Line, the skeletons were described about the same type and size as those of an ordinary rhinoceros.

The group was among the finds which the two-man expedition retrieved during its search in the bleak Patagonian lands for remains of the earliest mammals of South America, Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, the other member of the expedition, did not return here with the specimens, but went on to Europe from South America.

The expedition set out in a truck and later picked up a guide of Chilean descent, but it was seriously hampered by the lack of accurate maps of the territory and by prevailing winds which frequently reached a velocity of 150 miles, Mr. Williams said. From Buenos Aires, the explorers headed westward and then south until they reached an old crater lake in Central Chubut, approximately 1800 miles south of the Argentine capital, where many of the finest specimens are found, he said.

Canadian Police Ordered Not to Swap Horses

PORTLAND, Ore., June 11 (AP)—Sixteen members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were under orders today not to do any horse trading while attending the convention of Canadian Legionnaires from British Columbia.

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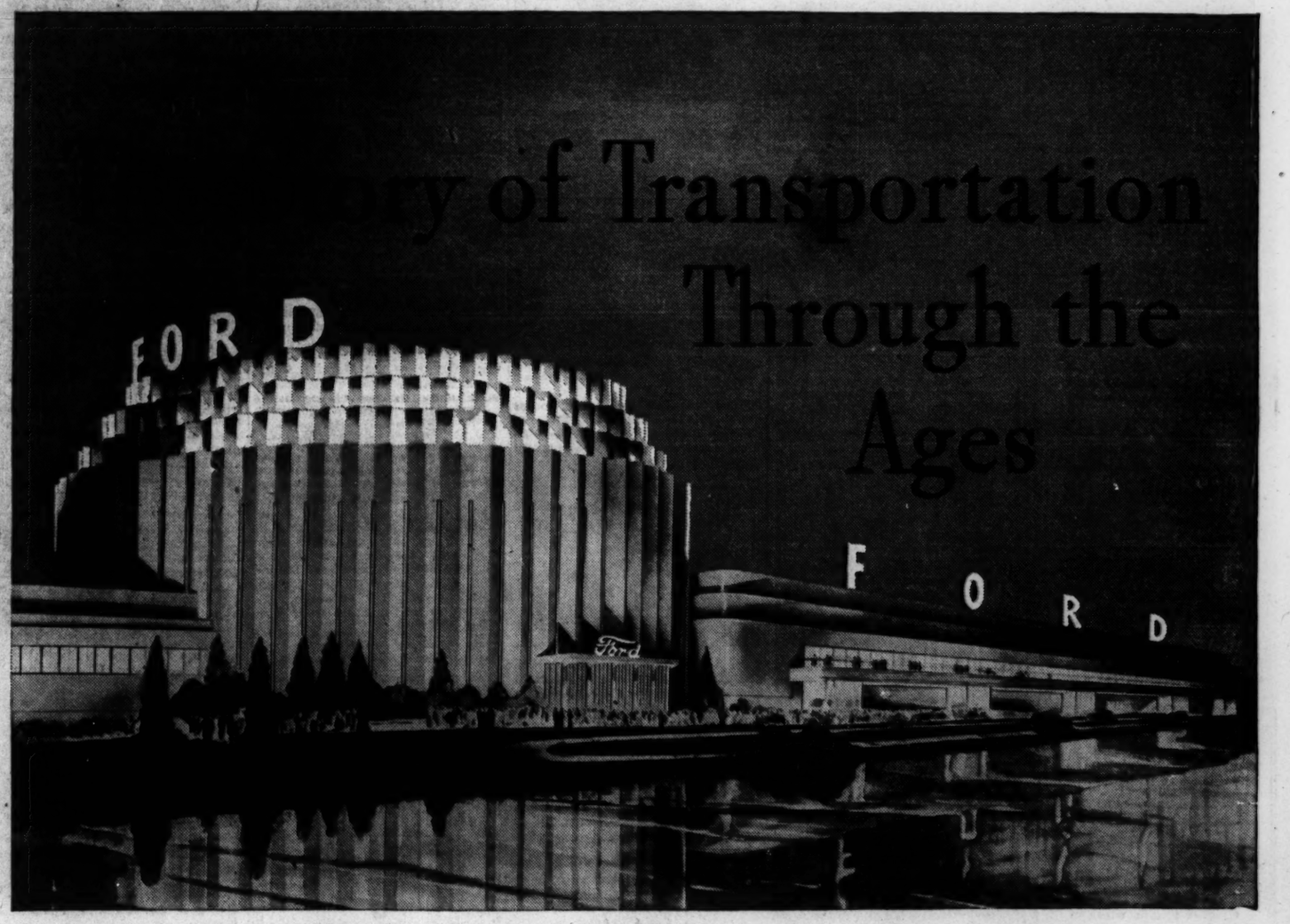


The Ford Motor Company invites you to visit its exposition at A Century of Progress, Chicago, where the absorbing story of Ford men, methods and ideals has been unfolded beneath a single roof.

THE Ford Exposition is dominated by a tower ten stories high, in the center of which is an open court. Through the top of the rotunda, the sun's rays pour down upon a twenty-foot rotating globe — its surface bearing in relief the myriad units of the Ford industries.

Grouped about the Ford globe is a pageant of transportation, from the earliest Egyptian chariot, crude ox-carts and covered wagons to automobiles of varied age, type and design. A "Roads of the World" exhibit faithfully reproduces the roads upon which these vehicles traveled, from the earliest dawn of history.

Around the walls of the tower, behind the display of vehicles, appears a photographic mural covering 12,000 square feet.

In the south wing Henry Ford personally has prepared a display which centers about the humble shop in Detroit where he worked and experimented forty-odd years ago and where the first Ford car was built. The car itself — the first of millions — is a part of the exhibit.

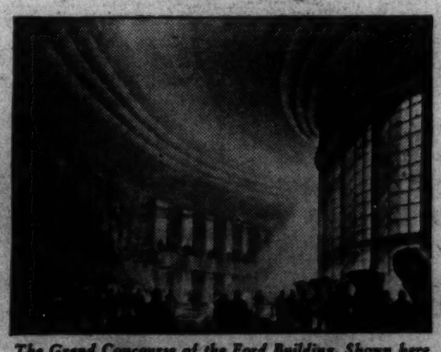
Surrounding the Ford workshop is a series of displays which sharply etch the advance from the cruder machinery of other days to the almost wholly automatic machine shop of today. It is the story of "a hundred years of mechanical progress."

In this story of advancement are imprints of Henry Ford's own career. Many devices in the display came into being through Mr. Ford's efforts, or through exigencies created by his insistent drive toward improvement and increased efficiency in every mechanical operation.

Beside the Ford Exposition Building stands the gray, weather-beaten barn in which Henry Ford worked and played as a Michigan farmer boy. Its presence is peculiarly significant, because it has been equipped with machinery to illustrate how the farmer may process raw materials for industrial uses and bring about a mutually profitable relationship between industry and the farmer.

Suppliers Join Ford in Educational Exhibit

Twenty-one of the suppliers who manufacture Ford V-8 parts have joined with the Ford Motor Company in the industrial exhibits to make them complete and informative. Each exhibit begins and ends upon the same two keys — the first that every part of the Ford car comes from the earth. The second is that each part, from the smallest bolt to the heaviest steel part, must pass individual tests to make sure it is up to the Ford standard of quality.



The Grand Concourse of the Ford Building. Shown here is a priceless collection of vehicles of transportation of all time, from the ancient Egyptian chariot to the automobile of today.

From Mine to Finished Automobile Parts

The sources of iron, steel, copper, aluminum, zinc, lead and other metals are graphically portrayed. Exhibits depicting the processes that are used in manufacturing parts from these metals are actually at work producing the finished parts.

A program of symphony orchestra music has been planned for the Ford Exposition to last throughout the summer months. Opening the musical program will be the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, directed by Miss Ebba Sundstrom. The Women's Symphony will close a one-week program June 13th. An afternoon and evening concert will be given daily.

On June 16th the Detroit Symphony Orchestra will begin a series of daily concerts to continue for twelve weeks. Under the baton of Victor Kolar the Detroit Symphony will give a two-hour concert each afternoon and evening of the week.

The Ford Exposition Building is illuminated at night by hidden batteries of lights. These lights, playing upon the central tower exterior, produce an effect of great beauty. Straight up from the tower is a mighty beam of light furnished by searchlights with a combined strength of 600,000,000 candle-power. It is visible for many miles, and for hundreds of miles to airplanes.

PLAN TO SPEND AT LEAST ONE DAY AT THE FORD EXPOSITION

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Soviet Wins Place in Sun By Its Adroit Diplomacy; End of Class Strife Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

threatening as Japan is in the East.

Still another factor in the Soviet change of international front was a shrewd appraisal of the reaction in France and in Poland to the rise of a militant German nationalism.

Neither of those countries could be indifferent to the political and strategic advantages of destroying the former close contact between Moscow and Berlin. So one of the paradoxical results of German Nationalism, a movement which launched a crusade against Communism on an international scale, was that it indirectly promoted a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and the most powerful European military state.

Indications of New Trend

Among the signs of the new trend of Soviet foreign policy one may list the signature of nonaggression pacts with France and with Poland; the acceptance of the Soviet formula defining aggression by Poland and by the Little Entente and Baltic States last summer; the friendly visits to Moscow in the autumn of M. Herriot, leader of the French Radical Socialist Party, and of M. Pierre Cot, French Minister of Aviation.

One could not accurately say that Franco-Russian relations have regained the pre-war status of an out-and-out alliance.

But the tendency toward political and even potential military coöperation between the Soviet Union and France is making unmistakable progress. France is actively sponsoring the admission of the Soviet Union to the League of Nations. There are exchanges of visits between French and Russian military experts. There are apparently well-authenticated rumors that the two countries are contemplating, in addition to the existing nonaggression and neutrality agreement, some kind of pact for mutual assistance, the spearhead of which, of course, would be aimed at Germany.

This new Soviet foreign policy is attributable not only to apprehension of future German ambitions, but also to the desire to secure the rear of the Soviet Union, in the West, through binding understandings with France and Poland, in the event that all the military resources of the country should be required in the Far East.

New Attitude on League

A secondary noteworthy feature of the new policy is the substitution of words of guarded friendship for the former conventional abuse of the League of Nations. Membership of the Soviet Union in the League, which would have seemed fantastically improbable two years or even a year ago, is now a serious political possibility, as a result of the new orientation of Soviet foreign policy on France and Poland.

In the economic field, the Soviet Union has justified neither the fears of those observers who raised the slogan of "the Red trade menace" nor the hopes of those who saw in Russia a fertile field for foreign investment and development.

The idea that Russia was likely to represent a major competitive menace to other countries in the field of international trade was based on several misconceptions in regard to the results of the Five-Year Plan and the character of Soviet economy. It was assumed that the big new plants under construction would soon create a surplus of goods, which would then be dumped on world markets at ruinously low prices.

Some forcing of export there certainly has been. In order to obtain foreign currency for purchases of machinery and equipment the Soviet Government has shipped abroad food products which were badly needed at home. But the fact that Soviet exports today are considerably less than half of Russia's pre-war exports, measured in gold rubles, disposes of the idea that the Soviet Union possesses immense surplus stocks which it intends to force on the world at cutthroat prices.

Domestic Needs Still Lag

The new steel, copper, chemical and other plants are far behind the needs of the country's program of industrial development; and the date when the industrial needs of the country and the consumption needs of its inhabitants will be satiated certainly seems to lie in a far distant future.

At the same time the Soviet Union does not seem to offer a promising field for the investment of foreign capital. After the introduction of the New Economic Policy scores of concessions, mostly of small size, were granted to foreign firms for the operation of factories, mines, farms and timber lands.

Today, almost all these concessions have ceased to function; and some—notably the Lena Goldfields concession in Siberia—were terminated in a manner which left a good deal of ill-will and compensation claims. Without attempting to pass judgment on the merits of each case it may be said that two fundamental difficulties have cropped up whenever a foreign entrepreneur endeavored to operate a concession in Russia.

First, the foreigner was obliged to deal with a monopolistic state organization which could cut off his transportation facilities, boycott his products, impose on him labor conditions much better than those which prevailed in state enterprises. There was no impartial tribunal to which a foreign concessionaire could appeal.

Difficult to Take Profit

Second, the foreigner, as soon as he began to earn profits in Soviet paper rubles, found himself confronted with great difficulties in securing permission to exchange these rubles for foreign currency.

The rubles were, of course, quite valueless outside the Soviet frontiers; they could only be used for operating expenses within the country. So it would seem that, while there may be a moderate growth of Soviet trade, in the event of a world economic revival, Russia is not a promising country for the investment of foreign capital.

The Communist International is another means of contact, hostile contact, in this case, between the Soviet Union and the outside world. The collapse of the German Communist Party, supposedly the strongest European branch of the International, without firing a shot, without carrying out a single successful protest strike afforded convincing evidence of the clay feet of an organization which Communists and extreme conservatives alike are apt to endow with exaggerated powers.

As a matter of fact, the Communists, both in Germany and in Italy, by splitting the united labor front and carrying on a vigorous offensive against the Social Democrats, opened the gates wide for the victorious onrush of Fascism, unconsciously and against their own desire, of course.

Strong in Austria

It is significant that in Austria, where the majority of the workers had remained united under Social Democratic leadership, and where the Communist Party was very small, the resistance to the Fascist swing, while unsuccessful, was much stronger.

The Russian Orthodox Church was unmistakably weakened by its close association with the Tsarist state. And the Communist International, far from benefiting, is rather injured by the fact that it is completely dominated from Moscow and is not infrequently utilized as a catspaw for Soviet foreign policy.

The strict subordination to Moscow, the Russian stamp that is placed on all the propaganda of the International, the frequent elimination, on summary orders from Moscow, of popular leaders of the national Communist parties—all these things tend to alienate many of the more sincere and intelligent revolutionaries and to make out of the International, "the general staff of the world revolution," as it pompously calls itself, a lifeless bureaucratized institution, formidable only on paper.

Apart from China, where what passes for Communism seems to possess many traits of traditional peasant insurgence, with a coating of Moscow-trained leadership, international Communism seems likely to revive only in the event of one or both of two contingencies:

(1) a new world war, in which the defeated countries might turn to Communism, or to some other desperate remedy; (2) a war in which the Soviet Union itself was involved. In the latter case the Soviet Government would, of course, employ Communist propaganda, as a military weapon, against its enemy to the utmost of its ability.

Russia Dominates the Northern Map

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Centers of Essential Industry Well Secluded Against Attack

World Court Month by Month

★ ★ ★

More World Controversies Heading For Adjudication by Hague Tribunal

★ ★ ★

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Although the World Court has at present only a single case on hand, there is, according to well-founded expectations, a good deal of work ahead.

Last month the Council of the League of Nations originally was to deal with a number of pretty important issues, which might have resulted in the request for advisory opinions from the World Court. As, however, these cases were all put off to the September meeting of the Council, these additions to the Court's list were of course also postponed.

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Meanwhile South American states are going to law and are said to plan to apply to the Court. Peru and Colombia found a happy solution for their controversy over Leticia and it is rumored that the agreement among other things also provides for reference to Court for adjudication of all legal issues involved.

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The Anglo-Belgian dispute now pending before the Court is going through its normal stages, the time limits fixed for the filing of written documents allowing the case to be ready for hearing about Oct. 1. The agent for the Belgian Government will be Mr. De Ruelle, legal adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, while Mr. W. E. Becket, C. M. G., second legal adviser to the British Foreign Office, will be agent for the Government of the United Kingdom.

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The special agreement between Belgium and Great Britain submitting the case to Court, states that the dispute has arisen with regard to a claim made by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of loss and damage alleged to have been sustained by Mr. Oscar Chinn, a British subject, at all material times resident and carrying on business in the Belgian Congo. The said loss and damage are said to be due to certain measures in relation to fluvial transport on the waterways of the Belgian Congo, taken by the Belgian Government in 1931 in connection with the limited liability company commonly known as "Unatra."

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The Court being in session at present, all judges are present, with the exception of the American judges, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg (United States) and Mr. Antonio S. de Bustamante (Cuba), and also of Mr. Rafael Altamira (Spain).

Little Entente Plans To Recognize Soviet; League Door Is Ajar

On June 5, the Monitor, under a Geneva headline, published the following: "It is understood that when the Little Entente meets on June 29 at Bucharest, formal recognition of Russia will be announced. Final difficulties in the way of diplomatic relations have been removed in an interview between Mr. Maxim Litvinoff and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu at Geneva." The announcement made four days ago is confirmed by further dispatches today.

GENEVA, June 9 (AP)—Countries of the Little Entente have decided to recognize Soviet Russia, it was learned today. Geneva observers called the action a big step toward Moscow's entrance into the League of Nations.

Russia, it was held likely, will be admitted to membership at the September assembly.

Czechoslovakia and Roumania will immediately resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet. Yugoslovakia, while adhering entirely to the principle of recognition, still has some economic questions to negotiate with Moscow before exchanging diplomats.

Letters between the Little Entente and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, announcing recognition will be published soon.

Russia meanwhile has figuratively held out the hand of friendship to Germany and Japan, as Mr. Litvinoff pledged his country to coöperate sincerely with all peoples. Mr. Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, gave a luncheon today in honor of Litvinoff. It was regarded with interest, coming as it did at a moment when Russia is reported as ambitious to extend her chain regional pacts for mutual assistance to the Far East.

British Reforest Land Near Historic Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, Eng.—Two Leicester citizens have planted 273,000 young trees, including 20,000 oaks, on land that was left desolate by timber merchants seven years ago.

This land adjoins Bradgate Park, which is famous as having been the home of Lady Jane Grey, England's nine-day queen, executed by her successor, Queen Mary, in the sixteenth century. These amateur foresters also have the adjoining 350 acres of woodland, and are applying the principle of good sylvans, "An oak for an oak."

London Cleans House

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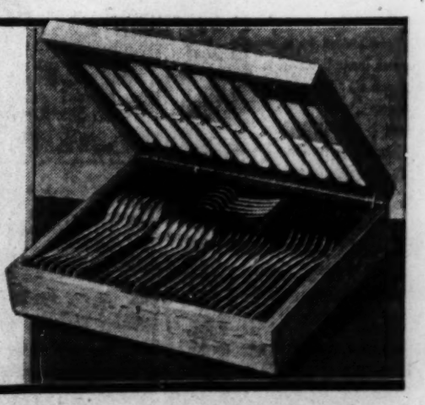
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Alliances Defer Disarmament As Powers Move With Speed Toward Stronger Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

veals the character of the game now being played on the continental chess board. Only a few days ago the writer learned from Mr. Nicholas Titulescu that although at the January conference of the Little Entente it was decided to recognize Russia at an early date, the natural and obvious course would be to complete this diplomatic act at the end of the present month in a formal conference of the Little Entente at Bucharest.

Compromise Was Necessary

Why was it agreed to advance the announcement even at the expense of technically separating two members of the Little Entente from Yugoslavia contrary to general agreement of the three countries to synchronize their policy?

The answer is simple. France, which has supported Russia in its project of a permanent peace or security conference and led Russia to believe it backed the proposed mutual assistance pacts, which had created a great Franco-Russian boulevard across Europe, has swung away from the original conception which had ranged against it the sentiment of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and even the United States. The plan was seen to be, as stated in unequivocal terms by certain French journalists, one for the encirclement of Germany and the renewal of prewar divisions in Europe. It meant utter abandonment of disarmament.

At the last moment France considered it prudent to come to a compromise with Great Britain, the United States playing a decisive rôle as intermediary. There was instantly much exaggerated talk of a new Franco-British entente. It was intimated that the return of Germany to the concert of powers would be welcomed and that France itself was already engaged in negotiations with Germany.

Litvinoff Plainly Annoyed

The Russians were shocked at this change of attitude. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff has not hidden his annoyance. His views were not sufficiently clear when the Franco-British resolution was passed by the general commission. At once he effected a counterstroke. Roumania and Czechoslovakia were urged to make known their resolve and proceed to exchange letters immediately.

Despite this diplomatic manifestation it does not yet appear on which side France will finally cast its vote. If it can at the same time keep Great Britain and Germany contented and forward the Russian design of what Pertinax bluntly calls a league of mutual assistance in military alliances to preserve treaties, it would be happy. It would seem, however, that ultimately a choice must be made between irreconcilable objectives.

Explanation of the proposed Hitler-Mussolini meeting likewise is to be found in the diplomatic reaction against the Russo-French scheme. Italy is alarmed at the possible collapse of all its central European ambitions, menaced by a Franco-Russian hegemony, just as Germany is troubled at the prospect of a vast coalition from Baltic to the Dardanelles.

Still in Fluid State

Everything is in a state of fluidity at present. It would be wrong to suppose these diplomatic combinations are crystallized. M. Louis Barthou is planning a London visit to ascertain whether he can count on British aid if there is a modification of French diplomacy and European pacts are transformed into mere general protestations of friendship in which Germany can properly join.

The French Foreign Minister is also ready to accept Premier Mussolini's invitation to discuss the situation with him. Reports of better Franco-Italian relations and imminence of settlement should not be accepted fully. They are put forward to obscure the atmosphere. Never were there so many causes of political tension between two nations as now when France makes its tentative incursion with Russia into central Europe and Italy retorts by ostensibly inviting Chancellor Hitler to discuss a common policy.

Much of all this is sheer bluff. One country is being played off against another. Nobody can foresee the outcome of the vast diplomatic game now being pursued, for no country is finally chosen and all will eventually be guided by opportunity.

The game will be conducted strenuously in coming months. It should be watched with special prudence and any conclusion drawn should be strictly provisional. The fate of Europe and of the world for the next generation may be determined in these complicated moves and counter moves.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—No public concert. The hall has been entirely taken over for tonight by Boston University.

Theaters

"IOLANTHE" (Shubert). Last of Gilbert and Sullivan rivival series. Every night this week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. With the excellent chorus. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees at 2:15.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Grace Allen and George Burns in "Many Happy Returns," with Guy Lombardo and his orchestra. Sevitzky's orchestra plays selections from "Il Trovatore" "La Fiesta" revue on the stage. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:45, 10:30.

FINE ARTS—Return visit of Rene Clair's "Sous les Toits de Paris." 1:30, 4:58, 7:10, 9:30.

BOSTON — "The Most Precious Thing in Life." A story of the "Silver Cord" type dealing with a mother's domination of a son. Also Ann Sothern in "The Hell Cat" as a spoiled heiress. 11:20 a. m., 1:56, 4:28, 7:02, 9:35.

STATE — Vina Delmar's book "Sadie McKee" in screen form, with Joan Crawford in the title role. 12:25, 3:40, 5, 7:30, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"He Was Her Man," with James Cagney and Joan Blondell. Fenway at 2:26, 4:58, 7:30, 10:02. Paramount at 9, 11:31 a. m., 1:58, 4:35, 7:12, 9:40.

KEITH'S—"Let's Talk It Over," with Chester Morris and Mae Clark. The fleet's in on the Keith's screen again. 10:18 a. m., 12:58, 3:41, 6:24, 9:07. Also Vicki Baum's "I Give My Love," with Paul Lukas and Wynne Gibson.

ORPHEUM — Cab Calloway and his Cotton Club Orchestra, with the Five Percolators, Elmer Turner and Nicodemus. 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Screen feature, "In Love With Life," with Lila Lee and Dickie Moore. First showing at 10:05 a. m.

UPTOWN—Spencer Tracy in an amusing comedy of Hollywood manners and people, "Bottoms Up." 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Pop-Eye in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze"; Tom Howard Comedy; Ruth Etting in a singing film; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

GARDEN PARTY — For the benefit of the summer work and autumn girls' work of Norfolk House Center. At the home of the Misses Hersey, 315 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury. 3 to 7.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "American Rooms," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Rambler evening walk. Meet at 5:45 in park overlooking Chestnut Hill Reservoir. Walk to top of Waban Hill.

Chinese Ban Cigarettes For Students in Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Instead of allowing Chinese students to concentrate on ancient classics and rhetorical writing of the past (the "Wen-Yen") or foreign languages, provincial educational authorities should stress arithmetic, the natural sciences and the living language of present-day China, according to an order issued by the Ministry of Education.

The order also says that no student should be allowed to smoke. Cigarettes are especially banned.

Politicians Watch Election in Maine As Party Barometer

PORTLAND, Me., June 11 (AP)—Maine holds an election next week and political observers of both parties have a weather eye open for signs bearing on the national picture.

Party nominees for Governor, United States Senator, three Representatives in Congress and legislative and county positions will be chosen in primaries a week from today.

The candidate list totals nearly 1000.

The principal interest has centered on the total vote a militant Democratic Party may poll and the efforts of the Republicans to emerge with a formidable ticket.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, is unopposed for renomination. Four Republicans—Alfred K. Ames, Frank W. Carlton, B. W. Page and Donald P. Partridge—seek the right to oppose Governor Brann in the general election.

Senator Frederick Hale, Republican, completing his third term, is opposed in his own party by Louis A. Jack of Lisbon, who has campaigned as a champion of the "working man."

Democratic aspirants for the Senatorial nomination are Paul C. Thurston of Bethel, F. Harold Dubord, national committeeman, and Clinton C. Stevens of Bangor.

Boston Art Notes

Early American Portraits

"American Painting, Silver, and Furniture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" is the official title of one of the new exhibitions which opened on Friday and continues through September at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. The painting, to be precise, consists entirely of portraiture and covers the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth century. While the show is by no means exhaustive or even rigorously representative, it does give an interesting view of the youth and majority of Anglo-American portraiture.

The earliest portrait shown is that of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Winslow and their children, by Joseph Blackburn. The poses and grouping are amusingly stiff and self-conscious; the painting, capable enough, does little to relieve this woodenness.

Copley dominates the exhibition, from the excellently painted but conventional portraits of Peter and Charles Pelham to the brilliantly realized one of Col. Joseph Scott, with its strong but easy pose and its skillful use of lighting to accentuate character, or that even livelier piece of characterization, the portrait of Thomas Boylston. Copley's portraits of Mrs. Joseph Scott, Mrs. Dorothy Murray Forbes, Nathaniel Appleton, Mrs. Appleton and Samuel Winthrop are also to be seen.

Gilbert Stuart is well represented by his portraits of Warren Hastings and Sara Dana, wife of Israel Thorndike. John Trumbull's portrait of John Adams is here, the head placed so injudiciously low on the canvas that the sitter appears to be sinking through the lower edge of his frame. Trumbull was far more successful in his portrait of George Washington, a pleasing work which emphasizes the human qualities rather than the heroic.

Some good examples of American eighteenth-century cabinet making are on view—notably a fine block-front desk, a pierced-top secretary in the Connecticut Valley style, and a four-door break-front secretary bookcase in the Hepplewhite style. Paul Revere, John Burt, Jeremiah Dummer, John Coney, Samuel Minott and other admirable silversmiths are represented in the remarkable collection of early silver teapots, porringers, tankards, candlesticks, etc., that is shown in the same rooms, attesting an often exquisite craftsmanship. S. S.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	950kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	CBS dance music	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Internat. Spy"	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Studio vocalist	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	skits; music	Sport reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Frolics; vocal trio;	Uncle Bob Sher-	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	dance orchestra	wood; circus band	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Radio Nature League	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Market outlook
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Beauty Guild
8:00	Jan Garber and his	"Long Past Due,"	Voice of Experience	Forty Musical Le-
8:15	dance orchestra	dramatic sketch	Edwin C. Hill	gionaires; band
8:30	Maple City Four	Gladys Swarthout;	Paige's Orchestra;	Soloist; orch.
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	soloists; orch.	guest soloists	College-Home talk
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	20th Century Ideas	Joe Cook; soloists;	Rapee Orch.; guest	Local dance music
9:45	"Magic Strings"	vocal trios; orch.	soloists; sketch	Reports; news
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Meyer Davis Le	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra	Paradis Band	his orchestra
10:30	Kennedy, speaker	Musical program	Nick Parkyakakas	Musical Album:
10:45	Mayor of Cambridge	Gothic Echoes	Sport reports	concert orch.
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	CBS organist
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; Reggie	Local dance music
11:30	News; Jack Denny	Rogers's Orchestra	Childs's Orch.	Sign off
11:45	and his orchestra	and male choir	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, Commencement exercises of Rochester Mechanics Institute.
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Band of Unemployed Musicians.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, "Is There Optimism in the World?" Rotary International speakers.
2:00 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "The Voter and Local Government Revival," NBC speakers.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians.
8:30 WBZ, Conrad Thibault; Lois Bennett; Honey Dean; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; vocal trio; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Jackie Heller, guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Freddy Martin's Orchestra; Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 WEEI, Promenade: Ray Perkins; Gale Page; Harold Stokes's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Second half, American premier of Russian ballet "Red Poppy"; NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; address, Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States.
10:00 WEEI, "Rio Rita," with Gladys Swarthout, James Melton, John Barclay and others; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Melodic Strings, orchestral program from Toronto, Ont.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum: speaker from Washington, D. C.

All Boycotts Condemned As Double-Edged Swords

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—Denunciations of the Versailles Treaty and of boycotts were before the third annual German-American Congress June 9 as it studied in a closed session a series of resolutions presented by the Steuben Society of America.

One of the resolutions condemned all boycotts as double-edged swords and proposed the slogan, "are you boycotting German goods? Patronize and buy only from those merchants who do not proclaim boycotts." Other resolutions placed before the Congress denounced inter-racial antagonisms, foreign alliances, and traffic in arms; others favored the support of President Roosevelt and the recovery program, study of the German language in the American educational system, unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

Farm Relief Cut

Few applications for federal relief have come from Florida farmers who followed a "live-at-home" program advocated by state agricultural authorities.

Peaches Offered By Boston Market As Tasty Dessert

Native Strawberries Sell at 30 Cents a Quart; Lobster Is Low

Peaches and cream should make a tasty dessert for the Boston housewife this week. The market is flooded with the "fruit with the fuzzy skin" from California and Georgia. This year California carried away first honors by getting its peaches to Boston before Georgia. However, demand for the fruit from both states is fairly heavy, and baskets containing about two dozen are selling for around $1. As the season progresses this price will drop to about half the present cost of the fruit.

Strawberry shortcake, too, should be a favorite dessert from now until the end of the summer. Native berries from Bridgewater and other South Shore towns are arriving on the Boston market, and selling for 30 cents a quart. In some markets on Saturday, berries from out of the State were retailing for as low as two boxes for a quarter.

Salad Time Is Here

Hot weather is salad time as well as cool-dessert time. Thus the news that lobsters are bringing unusually low prices should be welcome to thrifty housewives. In the Quincy Market one of the stalls has been retailing live or boiled lobsters at 50 cents a pound while the choicest and freshest lobster meat was selling for $1.25 a pound.

Swordfish—Perhaps the best liked of all fish because of its boneless qualities—will arrive at the Boston Fish Pier in plentiful lots this week if the hot weather continues. The swordfish fleet is out in force and they are expected to harpoon tons of the fish.

Despite the fact that last week was National Tomato Week in honor of the 100th anniversary of the use of tomatoes as a food in this country, sales were weak with top quotations obtainable only on exceptionally firm and fancy marks.

Market Prices Firm

The fruit and produce market in Boston has been firm, according to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, despite the marked absence of any increased activity among buyers generally. The department reported slightly higher lettuce prices while beets and spinach were firmer. Strawberries were in fair demand. Cucumbers sold well. Asparagus was draggy due to a combination of increased supply and diminished demand.

Bees Seek Nectar in Elms

Apiarists say honey bees get their first nectar in the spring from elm trees which bloom exceedingly early.

Kurtz of the Bellevue-Stratford

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Unless you are in the automobile business you probably don't realize just what this means.

It means the prices of "all three" are now so close you can well afford to dismiss *that* factor from your mind. What you should think about today is WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR MONEY.

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	New Price	Old Price	Saving
STANDARD PLYMOUTH			
Business Coupe	$485	$530	$45
2-Door Sedan	510	545	35
PLYMOUTH SIX			
4-Door Sedan	600	610	10
2-Door Sedan	560	570	10
Business Coupe	540	560	20
Rumble Seat Coupe	570	570	
DELUXE PLYMOUTH			
4-Door Sedan	660	695	35
2-Door Sedan	610	640	30
Town Sedan	695	730	35
Business Coupe	595	620	25
Rumble Seat Coupe	630	660	30
Convertible Coupe	685	705	20

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Olin A. Dutra Wins U. S. Open Golf Tourney

Comes From Behind to Take Title on Merion Club Links

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Penna., June 11—Olin A. Dutra, a big powerful Californian, professional at Brentwood Heights, near Santa Monica, Calif., is the new United States open golf champion, as the result of the final pair of rounds on Saturday, on the Merion Cricket Club course. Starting absolutely last of the field of 64 who survived the first two rounds of play on Thursday and Friday, and eight strokes behind the leader, Bobby Cruickshank, two rounds of 71 and 72 carried him to victory by a single stroke over Gene Sarazen, who started five ahead of him, and led him by three at the end of the third round, but slipped badly with a 7 on the eleventh, the brook hole which accounted for so many disasters in the tourney, and after taking the lead of the field at the end of the third round with a round of 73, required 76 for his final round.

Cruickshank, playing with Wilfred Cox, was also below the form which had carried him into the lead on the first two days, and the latter caught him at the outgoing mark in the morning, and finished only one stroke behind him, for totals of 219 and 220. He made up this point in the afternoon, and they finished all even, a stroke behind Sarazen.

All four of these leaders came in near the end, but earlier in the afternoon, Harry Cooper, like Dutra an outsider among the favorites, starting eight behind the leader on the day, had launched a drive for the lead, with a 74 in the morning and an impressive 71 in the afternoon, which set a mark of 295 for the others to shoot at. Cruickshank and Cox tied him later, Sarazen topped it by a single stroke, but Dutra capped this in turn.

For the first and only time in the tournament, the Merion par figures were surpassed on Saturday in the final round, when Thomas Creavy, of Albany, N. Y., broke the course record, made when Merion was younger and smaller, of D. Clark Corkran, with a total of 66, 4 under par. He made five holes under par, and came to the home hole without one over the course figures.

W. Lawson Little Jr., British amateur champion, staged a vigorous comeback in the final rounds, and emerged in twenty-fifth place, with a total of 306, the best of the amateurs, while Rodney Bliss Jr., of Omaha, had 307

Both Tommy Armour and Walter Hagen will have to qualify next year, as their totals of 314 and 319 place them outside the first 30. The cards:

Olin Dutra, Brentwood	150	71	72—293
Gene Sarazen, New York	145	73	76—294
Harry Cooper, Chicago	150	74	71—295
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	146	74	75—295

"California, Here We Come"

Wide World

Olin A. Dutra of Brentwood Club, Calif.
Holding the United States Open Golf Championship Trophy

Bobby Cruickshank, Rich'd	142	77	76—295
Bill Burke, Cleveland	147	77	72—296
Macdonald Smith, Nashville	148	78	70—296
Tom Creavy, Albany	155	78	66—299
Jimmy Hines, New York	150	77	72—299
Ralph Guldahl, Los Angeles	151	70	78—299
Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee	149	77	73—299
Joe Kirkwood, Chicago	148	78	74—300
Ted Luther, Pittsburgh	149	78	73—300
Willie Hunter, Culver City	149	80	72—301
Alvin Kreuger, Beloit	151	75	71—301
Mark Fry, Oakland	154	74	74—302
Henry Cluci, New York	148	79	76—303
Leo Diegel, Philadelphia	147	78	78—303
John Golden, Noroton	151	74	78—303
Horton Smith, Chicago	147	79	77—303
Al Espinosa, Akron	150	76	78—304
T. P. Perkins, Cleveland	152	79	73—304
Herman Barron, Pt Chester	151	76	78—305
Ky Laffoon, Denver	149	80	76—305
*W. Lawson Little Jr., S. F.	155	76	75—306
Eddie Loos, Chicago	151	78	77—306
Orville White, Overland	155	76	75—306
*Rodney Bliss Jr., Omaha	147	82	78—307
Mortie Dutra, Detroit	151	79	79—307
*Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City	149	78	80—307
Paul Runyan, White Plains	152	79	76—307
George Schneiter, Ogden	152	79	76—307
Bill Schwartz, Chicago	155	73	79—307
George Von Elm, New York	150	80	77—307
Jack Forrester, Oradell	150	80	78—308
Jim Foulis, Chicago	155	82	71—308
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia	154	83	72—309
Charles Lacey, New York	149	81	79—309
Bill Mehlhorn, Louisville	155	77	77—309
Sam Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	152	76	81—309
Frank Walsh, Chicago	152	78	80—310
*Jack Westland, Chicago	153	81	76—310
*Johnny Goodman, Omaha	153	83	75—311
Reggie Myles, Cleveland	155	84	72—311
Denny Shute, Philadelphia	151	81	79—311
Jimmy Thomson, Los Angeles	149	78	84—311
Willie Goggin, San Francisco	154	80	79—313
Henry Picard, Charleston	154	80	79—313
Al Watrous, Detroit	155	82	76—313
J. Ackerbloom, Little Rock	154	79	81—314
T. D. Armour, Chicago	154	79	81—314
Clarence Ehresman, Phila.	153	79	82—314
Gunnard Johnson, St. Paul	155	80	79—314
*C. R. Yates, Atlanta	152	81	81—314
*Chris Brinke, Philadelphia	151	88	77—316
Tony Penna, Chicago	152	81	83—316
*Gus Moreland, Dallas	153	85	79—317
Johnny Farrell, Westfield	154	83	81—318
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	155	83	80—318
*George Dawson, Chicago	154	82	83—319
J. F. Scheubel, Philadelphia	155	80	84—319
*Rudy Knepper, New York	155	85	82—322
Alfred Sargent, Toledo	154	83	w'drew
Bunny Torpey, Dodson, Mo	153	85	w'drew

*Amateur.

Dodgers Release Hogg

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Sonny Hogg, infielder recently brought up from Dayton, Ohio, by the Brooklyn Dodgers, today was released on option to Richmond of the Piedmont circuit to make room for Tom Zachary, veteran pitcher. Zachary recently was made a free agent by the Braves and promptly signed by the Dodgers. His addition to the roster, however, put the Dodgers one over the player limit of 23 so Hogg was let go.

U. S. Cup Team Sails

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The United States Davis Cup tennis team, led by Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d, sailed for England in the liner Paris Saturday. Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr. make up the team. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wood also sailed.

College Lacrosse Result

Union Alumni 9, Union 5.

Reduced Prices For Yale Football Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Tickets for the Yale football games this fall with Dartmouth and Harvard will cost less, it was disclosed Saturday with announcement of the price scale by the University Athletic Association.

General admission to the Dartmouth game has been reduced from $2 to $1.50, and the Harvard game will bring $3.50 per person plus a tax of 35 cents, instead of $4.40 as last year. Five games are on the two-price basis, which proved popular last year, the association announcement read. The schedule with prices, tax affixed, comprises:

Oct. 6—Columbia, $2.20 and $1.10; 13—Pennsylvania, $2.20 and $1.10; 20—Brown, $2.20 and $1.10; 27—Army, $3.30.

Nov. 3—Dartmouth, $3 and $1.50; 10—Georgia, $2.20 and $1.10 and 24—Harvard, $3.85.

Yale Oarsmen Arrive

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Yale's three crews, the varsity, junior varsity and freshmen, slated to meet Harvard on the Thames River June 22, arrived here late yesterday. Coach Ed Leader said the first of nearly two weeks of double daily drills is to take place today when the Blue crews will be sent through light limbering-up workouts in the morning and late in the afternoon. The Yale party of 50 left Morris Cove early yesterday in Samuel Savage's yacht Colleen, sailed along the Sound and arrived at the Yale crew's headquarters late in the day. Coach Ed Leader said the squad was in fine condition.

Regains State Golf Title

Rosamond Vahey of Concord Country Club, winner of the Women's Massachusetts State Golf Association championship in 1931, regained her title on the picturesque Winchester Country Club course Saturday, Miss Vahey met Jane Douglas, Charles River Country Club, in the final and the match went 19 holes. After trailing nearly all the way Miss Douglas squared the match on the eighteenth green, but the Concord girl won the extra hole by a partial stymie which Miss Douglas was unable to negotiate. Miss Vahey had a 42 going out and a 41 coming in. Miss Douglas scored 43 going out and 41 coming in. Over 400 people followed the match.

Vines Beats Tilden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 11—Playing before a gallery of less than 500, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. took Big Bill Tilden into camp in the final round match Saturday for the New England professional tennis championship. Vines won at 7—5, 7—5, 6—4. Keith Gledhill defeated Bruce P. Barnes in the opening match of the day, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. Vines had to come from behind in each set to win.

Bell Wins Tennis Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—R. Berkeley Bell won the final round tennis match for the Brooklyn Challenge Bowl yesterday, defeating Leonard Hartman, former Columbia University player, 6—0, 7—5, 8—6. Bell succeeds Gregory S. Mangin of Newark as holder of the trophy. The tourney was held at the Terrace Club of Flatbush.

Wieboldt Wins Peel Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11—The Peel Cup, emblematic of soccer supremacy in this section, was won here yesterday by the Wieboldt Wonderbolts, defeating the Vienna squad, 5 to 0, at Kuppenheimer Stadium.

College Polo Result

Penn. M. C. 12, Yale 5.
Princeton 9, Missouri 0.

College Golf Result

Penn State 6, Pennsylvania 6.

Greentree Scores An Easy Victory Over Old Westbury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 11—Greentree made a fine start toward final possession of the Third Westbury Challenge Cup, which it won for the past two years, yesterday afternoon at Sands Point, to which the game had been transferred from Meadow Brook, the home club of the event.

Headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and ably assisted by John Hay and C. V. Whitney, the team scored an easy victory over the Old Westbury team, by a score of 12 to 6, in spite of the performance of Cecil Smith, the star of the Western team last year, playing for the first time since he was promoted to ten goals.

Two other teams scored first-round victories, on the Meadow Brook fields, but both were close overtime victories. On Saturday, Great Island, with two of the Balding brothers on the team, scored a victory over Aiken Knights, 8 to 7, coming from behind late in the game to tie the score and win after a minute of play in the overtime.

Yesterday an even closer and hard-fought battle resulted in a 9-to-8 victory for Camels, who had another of the Western team, H. W. (Rube) Williams, at back, over Aknusti, including W. Averill Harriman and the Gerry brothers. Here the battle was even all the way, and with the score tied at eight all at the end of the regular six chukkers, two more full periods were needed before either could score. Then after three minutes of play in the ninth, H. B. Phipps scored the goal which ended the game. The summary:

Pos.	Great Island	Aiken Knights
No. 1	William Ziegler Jr.	W. H. Reynolds
No. 2	Cyril R. Harrison	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3	Gerald Balding	Stewart B. Iglehart
Back	Ivor Balding	John R. Fell Jr.

Score—Great Island 8, Aiken Knights 7. Goals—Harrison 3, Ziegler 2, G. Balding 2, I. Balding for Great Island; Bostwick 4, Reynolds, Iglehart, Fell for Aiken Knights. Referee—W. H. Gaylard and Gilbert Wilson. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers and 1m. overtime.

	Greentree	Old Westbury
No. 1	Robert Lehman	Robert Hassler
No. 2	Cornelius V. Whitney	Harold Shaffer
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Cecil Smith
Back	John Hay Whitney	R. S. Allison

Score—Greentree 12, Old Westbury 6. Goals—Greentree, Lehman, C. Whitney 3, Hitchcock 6, J. Whitney 3; Old Westbury, Shaffer, Smith 5. Referee—Gilbert Wilson. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

	Camels	Aknusti
No. 1	H. B. Phipps	M. S. Kemmerer
No. 2	Barney Balding	W. A. Harriman
No. 3	J. T. Mather	E. T. Gerry
Back	H. W. Williams	R. L. Gerry Jr.

Score—Camels 9, Aknusti 8. Goals—Camels, H. B. Phipps 2, Balding 3, Mather, Williams 3; Aknusti, Kemmerer 2, Harriman 2, E. Gerry 2, R. Gerry 2. Referees—W. H. Gaylard and Thomas Brady. Time—Six regular chukkers of 7½ minutes, two overtime periods and three minutes.

First-Inning Lead Wins Game for Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11—A two-run lead secured in the first inning gave Yale its winning margin against Princeton here Saturday, the final score being 3 to 1. Princeton was held scoreless until the eighth inning when George F. Parker Jr., '34, Yale captain and star pitcher, weakened. The Tigers hit safely only three times against the air-tight pitching of the Eli boxmen. A. F. Kammer '34 held the Yale batters to six hits and apart from the first inning the game was a close pitcher's battle. The game counted in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x—	3	6	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	3	2

Batteries—Parker, Rankin and Klein; Kammer and Follansbee. Winning pitcher—Parker. Umpires—Schroeder and Davis. Time—2h. 11m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	34	20	.630
Indianapolis	26	22	.542
Milwaukee	28	24	.538
Columbus	26	26	.500
St. Paul	25	26	.490
Kansas City	23	29	.442
Louisville	23	29	.442
Toledo	22	31	.415

Results June 9

Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
St. Paul 3, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 10, Milwaukee 8.
Other games postponed.

Results June 10

Kansas City 7, St. Paul 0.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 4, Columbus 1.
Columbus 15, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 12, Toledo 4.

Mrs. Hill Wins Golf Final

KANSAS CITY, June 11 (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, playing her home course, stood off a late challenge by Lucile Robinson of Des Moines, western champion, and won the women's trans-Mississippi golf championship for the fourth time Saturday in an extra-hole final. The 22-year-old Des Moines coed, trailing since early in the morning round, caught her veteran opponent by winning the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth holes, but found trouble on the extra hole and took a 6 to Mrs. Hill's steady par 5. Mrs. Hill, who had beaten the Des Moines girl twice previously, prolonged the match by missing an 18-inch putt on the thirty-sixth green and took a 4 to Miss Robinson's par 3.

Cornell To Participate

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—The Cornell athletic council Saturday ratified participation in the proposed eastern intercollegiate track meet next spring for member colleges of the present eastern intercollegiate baseball and basketball leagues. Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale and Harvard are members of the leagues. The meet was suggested at the recent coaches meeting at Philadelphia and is planned as a prelude to the annual I. A. A. A. A. carnival which western teams have won the last few years.

Eastern Wins Sears Cup

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11 (AP)—The eastern states team, comprised of women tennis players from New York and New Jersey, Saturday won the Eleonora R. Sears Cup by defeating the middle states players, from Pennsylvania and Delaware, 7 matches to 2. In the consolation matches the New England team swamped the middle Atlantic squad, from Baltimore and Washington, 8 matches to 1. There were four teams, of six players each, entered in the annual contest.

Australia Beats Japan

EASTBOURNE, Eng., June 11 (AP)—Australia and Japan Saturday split the two final singles matches of their Davis Cup series, leaving Australia the victor, 4 matches to 1. Jiro Fujikura defeated Vivian B. McGrath for Japan's only victory, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6, but Don P. Turnbull won from Jiro Yamagishi, 6—4, 7—5, 9—7. Australia will meet France in the European zone semifinals.

Italy Scores Clean Sweep

ROME, June 11 (AP)—Italy Saturday made a clean sweep of its Davis Cup series with Switzerland by taking the final two singles matches. Giorgio de Stefani defeated H. C. Fischer, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3, and A. Rado won from Max Elmer, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. The victory qualified Italy for a semifinal round European zone series against Czechoslovakia.

Princeton And Penn M. C. Teams In the Semifinals

Meet on Wednesday—West Point Faces Harvard for Final Berth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PURCHASE, N. Y., June 11—Princeton University, United States champions in 1933, scored the initial victory of the Eastern Intercollegiate pony polo championship, the successor to the national event this year, on Saturday, at the Blind Brook Club, when it won from University of Missouri, 9 to 4.

Another veteran team, Pennsylvania Military College, scored over the Yale University four, with its prospective stars making their first appearances, by a score of 12 to 5.

Both teams entered the semifinal round and will meet Wednesday, in one semifinal match, with the representatives of the United States Military Academy opposing Harvard University in the other.

Faster ponies and an attack that gradually developed into a stellar performance by W. S. Sullivan, after he obtained the range of the goal posts in the third chukker, accounted for the victory of the champions. Princeton attacked from the start, but failed to score, while holding Missouri from their own goal posts, during the first two chukkers.

In the third chukker Sullivan got his shots under control, scoring twice in succession, and after that he scored in every chukker for a total of seven goals. The defense of the champions was also better. The Missourians, aftetr a weak start, also improved considerably, with good teamwork and fair defense, but could do little to hold the combination attacks of the champions.

Teamwork and Clarence C. Combs Jr., were responsible for the victory of the cadets from Chester. The young star of the New York Athletic Club, indoor champions, was the outstanding player of the day, his riding and hitting accounting for eight goals, against a Yale team that showed good playing and fair combination work. But the other Pennsylvanians also played a large part in the result, as the three of them were able to leave Combs free while putting up an airtight defense against the New Haven four. The summary:

Pos.	Princeton	Missouri
No. 1	G. H. Hammond	E. T. Brown
No. 2	W. S. Sullivan	J. E. Gregg
No. 3	M. S. Kemmerer	E. W. Jones
Back	W. F. Thomas	G. R. Parks

Score—Princeton 9, Missouri 4. Goals—Princeton, Sullivan 7, Kemmerer, Thomas; Missouri, Brown 3, Gregg 2. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

	Pennsylvania M. C.	Yale
No. 1	W. C. Pickering	R. E. L. Wilson 3d
No. 2	C. C. Combs Jr.	J. K. Secor
No. 3	J. M. Young Jr.	J. P. Grace Jr.
Back	J. P. Poor	N. H. Snow

Score—Pennsylvania Military College 12, Yale 5. Goals—P. M. C., Combs 8, Poor 3, Pickering; Yale, Secor 2, Grace 3, Wilson. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Dartmouth Batters Drive Out Loughlin

Eastern College Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	8	0	4	.667
Cornell	6	0	4	.600
Dartmouth	6	0	4	.600
Harvard	4	1	4	.500
Pennsylvania	5	0	6	.455
Yale	3	0	6	.333
Princeton	3	1	7	.300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., June 11—Dartmouth's baseball team unleashed a late-game rally at the expense of Harvard, winning 9 to 1, and remaining mathematically in the Eastern Intercollegiate League pennant race.

The game was marked by the brilliant pitching of Robert J. Miller '34 of Dartmouth, who won his sixth league victory by holding the Crimson to six hits and striking out 11. Capt. Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34 of Harvard was touched for a single run in the first, and then matched Miller's pitching prowess until the seventh, when he was batted out of the box. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	x—	9	12	4
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	6	5

Batteries—Miller and Bennett for Dartmouth; Loughlin, Allan, Braggiotti and Maguire for Harvard. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—2h. 9m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	37	19	.661
Rochester	33	18	.647
Toronto	32	23	.582
Montreal	27	26	.509
Buffalo	23	29	.442
Syracuse	21	27	.438
Albany	20	26	.435
Baltimore	12	37	.245

Results June 9

Newark 16, Albany 14.
Toronto 8, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 8, Baltimore 7.
Other game postponed.

Results June 10

Montreal 6, Newark 3.
Newark 5, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 1.
Buffalo 3, Baltimore 0.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 1.
Other games postponed.

Endeavour Pleases Sopwith

SOUTHEND, Eng., June 11 (AP)—Endeavour Saturday won her second straight race in the trials arranged for the America's Cup challenger, losing two minutes by a false start and then outsailing the fleet to come home 12 minutes ahead of the second boat, Astra. Her time for the 40 miles in light airs was 4h. 33m. 56s. On corrected time Astra was seven minutes behind in 4h. 40m. 54s. and Shamrock V third in 4h. 44m. 18s., counting the latter's handicap of 12 minutes. The race was the closest approximation made in the trials to actual cup conditions and T. O. M. Sopwith appeared highly pleased with his craft's performance.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 6, New Hampshire 5.
Dartmouth 9, Harvard 1.
Dickinson 8, Bucknell 4.
Gettysburg 12, Mt. St. Mary's 1.
Indiana 6, Rutgers 4.
Lafayette 6, Temple 3.
Michigan State 6, Iowa 1.
Mass. State 5, Amherst 3.
Muhlenberg 20, Lehigh 0.
Providence 13, Holy Cross 7.
Penn State 1, Pennsylvania 0.
St. Michael's 7, Middlebury 5.
Tufts 3, Brown 1.
Ursinus 8, Alumni 7.
Union 5, Alumni 5.
Yale 3, Princeton 1.

Helen Pedersen Wins N. J. Title

WESTFIELD, N. J., June 11 (AP)—Helen Pedersen, 18-year-old Stamford (Conn.) girl, yesterday won the New Jersey junior girls' state tennis championship by defeating Patricia Cumming of Westfield, 6—2, 6—4, in the final round of the Anne Cumming memorial tournament. Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Wolf of Montclair won the state mixed doubles final, conquering the defending champions, Millicent Hirsh and E. Jefferson Mendel, both of New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Allison Captures New England Net Title From Hall

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, easily won the New England amateur tennis championship singles Saturday, defeating the defending champion, J. Gilbert Hall, in the final match at the Hartford Golf Club, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. The well-rounded, smashing game of the Texan left Hall outclassed almost from the start.

Allison, using a service with a high hop and hitting hard drives, forced Hall into errors in winning the first set.

Hall, playing often to the Texan's backhand, once slashed his way into the lead, 3—2, after the fifth game had gone six times to deuce but the hard-hitting Allison, smashing over placements, then steadily piled up points, and, using every shot in his repertoire, went on to his championship victory without trouble.

Allison's service was a powerful weapon in the second and third sets. The Texas player made it 5—2 in the second set before Hall, playing to his opponent's backhand again, and smashing some accurate shots along the sides of the court, took his third and fourth games.

Hall made his last real stand in the second game of the third set but wilted under Allison's smashing forehand and fiery net game. Hall took his only game in the third set on errors. Allison's sharpshooting drives, accurate service and smashing net game easily carried him through, and he cleaned up his final points with a series of neat drop shots.

Hall retained his half share in the New England doubles championship which he won last year with Frederic Mercur, of Philadelphia, teaming up with Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., of New York, to fight off the crack Yale University pair of southpaws, Eddie Mansfield and George Stevens, to clinch the 1934 honors with an 8—6, 5—7, 9—7, 11—9 victory.

Dave Komonen Breaks A. A. U. Marathon Record

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Dave Komonen won the national A. A. U. marathon from Mount Vernon to the White House for the second successive time Saturday and set a new record in achieving the victory.

He covered the 26 miles, 385 yards along the Memorial Highway, around the Hains Point speedway, across the city and back to the executive mansion in 2h. 43m. 26 2-5s. or 10m. 16 2-5s. better than the best previous time, which he himself scored last year.

Five minutes later, Mel Porter of the German-American Athletic Club, New York, plodded past the finish line. His exact time was 2h. 48m. 4s. William Steiner, also of the German-American, was third in 2h. 49m. 45s. and August Slovoda, unattached, of Chicago, was fourth.

At the 15-mile point Komonen and Steiner had the race all to themselves with the rest of the aspirants strung out 500 to 1000 yards behind. For that distance, Komonen's time was 1h. 29m.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	56	15	.789
Missions	42	29	.592
Sacramento	35	35	.500
San Francisco	34	36	.486
Hollywood	31	38	.449
Oakland	31	40	.437
Seattle	27	42	.391
Portland	23	44	.343

Results June 9

Missions 7, Hollywood 5.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.
Portland 1, Seattle 0.

Results June 10

Sacramento 2, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 4, Missions 2.
Missions 1, Hollywood 0.
Los Angeles 12, San Francisco 0.
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 9, Seattle 2.
Seattle 3, Portland 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	34	16	.680
New Orleans	30	23	.566
Atlanta	28	22	.560
Chattanooga	24	26	.480
Memphis	24	27	.471
Knoxville	24	27	.471
Birmingham	25	31	.446
Little Rock	19	36	.345

Results June 9

Little Rock 9, New Orleans 6.
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 4.
Birmingham 10, Memphis 2.
Nashville 7, Knoxville 2.

Results June 10

New Orleans 3, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 10, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 4, Knoxville 2.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 1.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 7.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	29	20	.592
New York	27	20	.574
Cleveland	24	20	.545
St. Louis	24	22	.522
Boston	24	24	.500
Washington	25	25	.500
Philadelphia	19	28	.404
Chicago	17	30	.362

Results June 9

Washington 8, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 8, Chicago 5.

Results June 10

Boston 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	18	.640
St. Louis	29	18	.617
Chicago	30	20	.600
Pittsburgh	26	19	.578
Boston	24	22	.522
Brooklyn	20	20	.408
Philadelphia	16	29	.356
Cincinnati	11	33	.250

Results June 9

Boston 8, Brooklyn 6.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 2.
Other game postponed.

Results June 10

Boston 10, Brooklyn 8.
New York 18, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 7, Cincinnati 4.

Mass. State Elects Consolatti

AMHERST, Mass., June 11 (AP)—John Consolatti of Lee has been elected captain of the 1935 Massachusetts State College baseball team. Consolatti also plays varsity football and basketball. Centerfield is his position on the nine.

Olympic Club Wins Far Western Title

BERKELEY, Calif., June 11 (AP)—Piling up points in events in which their closest rival had no entries, San Francisco's Olympic Club ran off with the far western A. A. U. track and field championship team title Saturday with 51 tallies.

University of Southern California took second place with a squad boasting half the man power of the club. The Trojan entries accounted for 47 points mainly through two double winners, Foy Draper in the short sprints and Edgar A. Ablowich '34 in the 440-yard dash and the 400-meter hurdles.

Scoring 7680.700 points, Robert H. Clark '34, University of California's ace broad jumper, won the decathlon event. To his victories in the broad jump, 100-meter dash and 400-meter run, scored Saturday, Clark added a victory in the 110-meter hurdles, one of the five events run off yesterday. His time for the hurdles was 15.8s.

Charles D. Vantress '34, another California athlete, won second place in the decathlon with 7496.009 points. Dick Baldry of the Olympic Club, the pre-meet favorite, scored 7435.105 for third.

Pickups

MICKEY COCHRANE'S Detroit Tigers, who loom as New York's chief rival in the 1934 American League pennant race, took possession of first place again last week by virtue of their record of five victories and only two defeats. The Tigers are playing great ball and at the moment Cochrane's only worry is his pitching staff. Fred Marberry, Tom Bridges and Lynwood Rowe are pitching good ball, but the catcher-manager would like to find another winner. If he can uncover such a man, Detroit will see a World Series next October.

Incidentally, the inspired batting of Charlie Gehringer, that brilliant second baseman, is in a large way responsible for Detroit's recent spurt.

The Yankees just barely managed to break even in six games during the past seven days and this morning were one full game in back of the leaders. The New Yorkers have several problems to solve if they expect to keep pace with the fast-stepping Tigers. In the first place, the Yanks are not hitting; and in the second place, the pitchers, with two exceptions, are not delivering. These exceptions are Vernon Gomes and Johnny Murphy. At the start of the season the Yanks won many games with their batting power, even when the pitchers fell down. But without their attack, the Yanks are only a second-division club.

Forgetting the Tigers for a while, the most improved club in the American League during the past week was the St. Louis Browns. Apparently there isn't any limit to what Rogers Hornsby can do with a group of ball players. At the start of the season his team lacked about everything a club needs to be a consistent winner, yet today it is in fourth place, only 3½ contests in back of the Tigers. Under Hornsby, Rollie Hemsley has developed over night into one of the best catchers in baseball.

Zeke Bonura, rookie first baseman of the White Sox, Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, and Mel Ott of the Giants, are leading the major league home run race. Each has 15.

Winning five games and losing only one, the New York Giants went into first place in the National League race during the past seven days. Tomorrow, all four eastern clubs open their second western tour of the season and this invasion will either "make or break" the Giants. There is plenty of opposition awaiting the world champions, with the Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates all playing winning ball.

Although the senior circuit race is not as tight today as it was one week ago, there is still a great battle raging in the first division. The Cubs and Pirates are close behind the Giants and Cardinals, with the Pirates, who hold fourth place, only 3½ contests away from the leaders. The Cubs trail the Giants by two full games. The Braves, who were also in the thick of the fight seven days ago, have slipped back, but still are easily the class of the second division. The Tribe won two games and lost five during the week.

The Giants are scheduled to play 16 games on the western invasion that begins tomorrow, four each in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, in that order. If Terry can pilot his club successfully over this difficult schedule, the present titleholders will, undoubtedly, repeat.

Meanwhile, the Braves also will be facing a hard assignment, as their schedule calls for 18 games on western soil. The Tribe goes to St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in order.

Harvard Crew Works Out

RED TOP, Conn., June 11 (AP)—The Harvard crews which will face Yale on the Thames in New London on June 22 were the guests of J. P. Morgan on his Corsair yesterday, the first Sunday in camp. Most of the day was spent in swimming off Gardener's Island, across the Sound. The Crimson varsity and junior varsity crews held their first workout on the Thames late Saturday since arriving here Friday. The workout consisted mainly of a four-mile pull by the varsity which was paced by the Jayvees during the final two miles. Coach Charles Whiteside said he plans two rows daily, beginning today, until the date of the test with Yale. The freshmen crew probably will go out on the river and join the varsity and Jayvees today. The Harvard party of 53 was said by Coach Whiteside to be in fine condition.

France Defeats Germany

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—France's rejuvenated Davis Cup tennis team eliminated Germany in the quarter-final round yesterday, 3 matches to 2. Leading by 2—1 after the first two days of play, France clinched the series in the first singles match yesterday as Andre Merlin trounced Eberhard Nourney, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2. The final singles match had no bearing on the ultimate result, but it provided the spot for another victory for Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, sensational young German who conquered Christian Boussus, 6—1, 6—0, 0—6, 6—4. Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, veteran French doubles players, Saturday walloped von Cramm and Hans Denker, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 10—8.

Brown Wins N. J. Golf Title

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., June 11 (AP)—Wolcott Brown of Forsgate won the New Jersey State amateur golf championship at the Ridgewood Country Club Saturday, defeating Bob Lester of Baltusrol 1 up on the thirty-eighth green.

Czechoslovakia Wins

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, June 11 (AP)—Czechoslovakia Saturday won the two final singles matches in its Davis Cup series with New Zealand and qualified to meet Italy in the European zone semifinals. The final score in matches was 4 to 1.

Italy Wins Soccer Title

ROME, June 11 (AP)—Italy captured the world soccer championship yesterday, defeating Czechoslovakia, 2 to 1, after a furiously fought engagement which went two extra periods.

Sixteen of the 18 Crews Quartered On Hudson River

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Sixteen of the 18 crews which will compete in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's regatta Saturday were harbored in their quarters

The Home Forum

"Common Rocks"

"Geologists complain that when they want specimens of the common rocks of a country, they receive curious spars; just so, historians give us the extraordinary events and omit just what we want—the everyday life of each particular time and country."—*Whately.*

THE real men and women of history belong to the field of biography, and equally to that of drama and poetry, but not so much to the novel. Though the deeds of heroes, from Agamemnon to John Brown, have over and over again furnished themes for playwrights and epic poets, most novelists seem to feel safer with characters of their own devising.

This I would venture to say in the face of notable examples to the contrary: in the face of Sir Walter Scott with his Louis XI, his King Richard, Elizabeth, Essex, and Mary Stuart; in the face of Bulwer Lytton and his Rienzi, and King Harold; in the face of Dumas—not to mention such a writer of our own time as Honoré Morrow with her Lincoln tetralogy and her "Black Daniel," Or E. Barrington. Or Leonie Aminoff with her Napoleonic cycle.

In spite of this array, to which a scanning of catalogue will make additions, the fact remains that most historical novels, and generally speaking the best of them, deal with periods rather than with actual persons.

The reasons are obvious. It is a little shocking to hear a great man talking about ordinary matters, yet his character lacks the three dimensions required by a novel if he does nothing more than make orations, give orders, and preside at conferences. The reading public is perfectly willing to let the novelist invent trivial details for John Smith and Mary Jones, but not for Julius Cæsar and Catherine the Great; or, on the other hand, the reading public may be too credulous and persist in asking if the novelist's inventions are literally true. Sometimes it accepts the inventions and a new, not very trustworthy, legend grows up. The novelist, therefore, in making a fiction character out of a real person who has a fairly well established identity in the public eye, is too much hampered by fact and dares not give his imagination the liberty that fiction requires.

What does impress a reader of the historical novels of the present time is the significance they give to the life of ordinary men and women. Most of them, particularly those written in the United States, are concerned with the way the country grew up; and because the settling of the country varied so much according to times and localities the fiction that records it deals with the individual characteristics of a great many different kinds of pioneers. It would be easy to sweep straight across the country from Maine to Oregon, back and forth, up and down, in and out among mountains, river valleys, prairies, coast towns, and mines, and find the planting of every state chronicled in tales of humble men and women who took a modest, unconsidered part in those enterprises. To pick a dozen states at random, there is "We Must March," by Honoré Morrow, for Oregon; "The Covered Wagon," by Emerson Hough, for Missouri and points west; "Early Candlelight," by Maud Lovelace, for Minnesota; "The Grandmothers," by Glenway Wescott, for Wisconsin; "The Hawkeye," by Herbert Quick, for Iowa; O. E. Rölvaag's Dakota saga, "Giants in the Earth" and "Peder Victorious"; "The Great Meadow," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, for Kentucky; "The Virginian," by Owen Wister, for Wyoming; the latest Pulitzer Prize Award in fiction, "Lamb in His Bosom," by Caroline Miller, for Georgia—to say nothing of such antiquities as Bret Harte's California stories in "The Luck of Roaring Camp," or Harriet Beecher Stowe's Massachusetts woodcuts in "Oldtown Folks."

This is only a mere skimming of a brimful vessel. While these titles of American pioneer fiction are going down on paper, a dozen more clamor to be mentioned.

"Lamb in His Bosom" is a conspicuous example of the present development of the American historical novel. On the surface there is not a historical item in it, at least none of the events that are mentioned in the history of Georgia. But it is "case history" which, if multiplied by a thousand, would make a record of the social history of one section of a large state. The ordinary events of wifehood, motherhood and home making, in the veritable yet extraordinary circumstances of pioneer living, make this story of Cean Smith as genuine as a parchment document.

It is true that this kind of historical novel has not been written so often for the thirteen original colonies as for the more slowly populated regions farther west. Along the Atlantic coast the planting and the development were so much in the hands of a few leading men, the form of society inherited from England and that brought to New York by the Dutch were so essentially aristocratic, that the emphasis has been placed on those who wore broadcloth rather than on the great company who wore fustian and woolen caps. In them lies material for some new writer. Let him take a family that ventured west from Hartford into the hills of Litchfield County, or went up the "Great River" into Vermont, or struck out from eastern Pennsylvania into the new teeming regions of the Alleghenys.

Of course, this has been done in some measure, but not superlatively. Walter D. Edmonds has done something of it for New York with his chronicle of the Erie Canal, for he finds several of his characters among those who settled towns along the line of that waterway in the years immediately following its construction. For the most part however, this field, the most familiar and at first thought an almost worked-out field, lies fallow.

There is drama, heroism, a conflict of temperaments and external circumstances that make genuine story material in the backwoods of a northern colony just as much as in the Georgia uplands of "Lamb in His Bosom." What was the life story of a certain Roxana, whose family by slow degrees moved westward from Cambridge, Massachusetts, until they finally traveled the amazing distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and established themselves in a cabin on the top of a rocky hill in Tolland, where Roxana married and reared a family that in time spread prosperous and influential ramifications through all western Massachusetts and Connecticut? Is there not as much in her story as in the experiences of Cean and Lonzo Smith, if only someone with vision and with the necessary ability could see it?

Even when recounting great events of history, writers—now at least—relate them as they affected the common man. In "Arundel" and in "Rabble in Arms," Kenneth Roberts is pleading the cause of Benedict Arnold and telling the story, first of the expedition against Quebec, and second of Burgoyne's Invasion, but he does it by relating the experiences of a group of men from a little town on the Maine coast. The chief characters and the best remembered scenes in James Boyd's "Drums" are of cabin origin. MacKinlay Kantor's recent novel about the Battle of Gettysburg, "Long Remember," hardly mentions a general, never even calls Pickett's famous charge by name, but relates all the events of those decisive three days as they were intertwined with the personal experience of a noncombatant citizen of the town.

So the novelist is leaving great names to the biographer, the poet and the dramatist, and is trying to tell social history by means of case records. The modern historian, too, is doing much of the same thing, collecting the common rocks that reveal the real quality of a country, now satisfying our curiosity about the everyday life of other times and places. Only there is this difference between him and the novelist, that the historian takes a multitude of cases and makes a generalization; the novelist takes a single case and brings a period closer.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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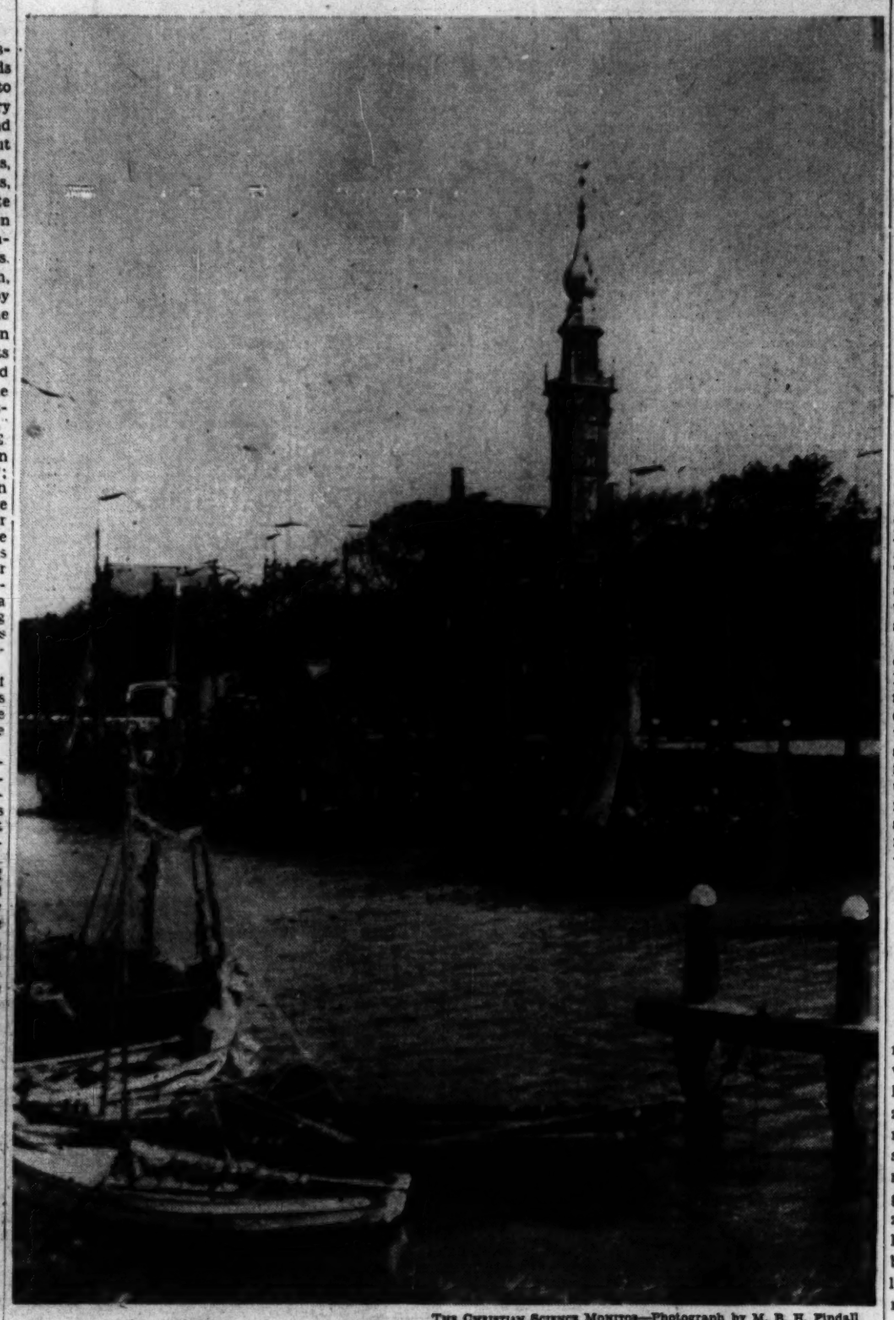

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by M. B. H. Findall

Shrimping Boats at the Quayside, Veere, on the Island of Walcheren, The Netherlands

Indians of Puritan Days

All the tribes in New England—the Massachusetts, the Narragansett, Pequot, Abnaki, Mohegan, Wampanoag—all these tribes were Algonquin. Physically they were tall, strong, lithe and sinewy, with clear-cut prominent noses and the typical high cheek-bones. They were of a finer build than the Indians roaming the rest of the country—more chiselled in outline, so to speak. They were not only warriors; they were agricultural people as well, with the interests and crafts of fields and forests. Besides the stone war weapons excavated in their hunting-grounds of the Nashaway Valley, many fine examples of mortars and pestles, gouges, and sometimes huge axes for clearing away the trees are found deeply buried in the ground. They had discovered ways of their own for accomplishing very much the same things we do nowadays, only with the Indian time did not matter so much, and with us it counts for everything. But what baffled those who made a study of their ways and customs and characteristics was the curiously ingrained and natural courtesy of their manners in times of peace in contrast to their fiercely barbaric manner of fighting in times of war. The one seemed like the deep dyed afterglow of some ancient civilization which had reached a high-water mark of distinction and one might even say cultivation, while the other was the wild unrestraint of a savage race. Samuel Drake, whose opinion as an historian of the Indian wars must always be accepted, speaks of this and says:

> Notwithstanding their savagery they are very polite in their own way, and they retain among them the essentials of good manners; and though they make few compliments, yet they are complacent to one another, and when accompanied with good humor and discretion they entertain strangers in the best manner their circumstances will permit. They invite everyone to come to their house or camp to eat while they have anything to give, and it is accounted bad manners to refuse eating when invited. When they meet one another, instead of saying "How do you do?" they commonly salute in the following manner: "You are my friend—I am your friend." The reply is, "Truly, friend, I am your friend," or, "Cousin, you yet exist." The reply to this is, "Certainly I do." . . .

But how the Indians loved color—bright, vivid color! From wild plants growing in open spaces skirting the forests, or down on the edge of swamp lands, and from the bark of certain trees they extracted dyes of unfadable colors—brilliant colors—reds, yellows, purples, blues, greens—all the prismatic tints that they saw in the rainbow—and used them with that extraordinary sense of artistic values with which they were so gifted. Everything they made for themselves, whether of skins or cloth, was splashed with vivid colors. On occasions of ceremony, whether a religious dance, or a powwow, or some meeting of circumstance, the Algonquin chiefs wore marvellous cloaks, intricately made of the feathers and quills of wild birds, gorgeous in coloring, beautifully fashioned, which they draped about themselves in folds as pliable as the softest velvet. Both sexes were given to adorning themselves with ornaments of all kinds. They drilled holes in small round flat stones and hung them as charms from their necks. They dried beans and dyed them all colors, stringing them into long necklaces which they wound round and round their throats. They cut out bits of the pearly lining of seashells and, combining them with beads and disks of wampum, they strung them into necklaces and bracelets of great beauty. A necklace of wampum was as dear to the heart of an Indian squaw as a string of Oriental pearls is to a white dame of fashion. It represented wealth. It was Indian money. The black wampum held the place of gold and the white wampum the place of silver. For the Eastern tribes it was made, as a rule, out of the wilk shells which were found in great quantities along the sandy flats of Block and Long Islands.—From "The Great Powwow: the Story of the Nashaway Valley in King Philip's War," by CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Achievement of Jane Austen

Jane Austen is to me the greatest wonder amongst novel writers. I do not mean that she is the greatest novel writer, but she seems to me the greatest wonder. Imagine, if you were to instruct an author or an authoress to write a novel under the limitations within which Jane Austen writes! Supposing you were to say: "Now, you must write a novel, but you must have no heroes or heroines in the accepted sense of the word. You may have naval officers, but they must always be on leave or on land, never on active service. You must have no striking villains; you may have a mild rake, but keep him well in the background, and if you are really going to produce something detestable, it must be so because of its small meannesses, as, for instance, the detestable Aunt Norris in "Mansfield Park"; you must have no very exciting plot; you must have no thrilling adventures, a sprained ankle on a country walk is allowable, but you must not go much beyond this. You must have no moving description of scenery; you must work without the help of all these; and as to passion, there must be none of it. You may, of course, have love, but it must be so carefully handled that very often it seems to get little above the temperature of liking. With all these limitations you are to write, not only one novel, but several, which, not merely by popular appreciation, but by the common consent of the greatest critics, the greatest literary minds of the generations which succeed you, shall be classed among the first rank of novels written in your language in your country." Of course, it is possible to say that Jane Austen achieves this, though her materials are so slight because her art is so great. Perhaps, however, so long as the materials are those of human nature, they are not slight.—From "Fallodon Papers," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

IN THE Middle Ages, Veere, on the island of Walcheren, was a prosperous town of considerable importance, famous for her Scotch wool trade. Her wharves were thronged with foreign ships, and the town sheltered the houses of merchant princes of many countries. Then started the slow silting up of her roadsteads, the narrowing of her harbor space, the gradual encroachment of the sand; trade fell away from beautiful Veere. The population shrank, gradually the merchants vanished and their ships and even the solid houses and wide populous streets disappeared in the wide meadowland. Today, shrunken to the size of a small hamlet, Veere lies forsaken, but not forlorn, with a slumberous content brooding over her past. In winter she must stir uneasily in her sleep, for the winds are cruel and the bitter gray ocean lies between her and the North Pole. But in summer, Veere is once more the Sleeping Beauty. The placid fertile fields roll over what were once city streets, the waters gently lap her one remaining quay and the peace of an old enchantment is about her.

The enormous Gothic church still stands, a mere shell. History relates that Napoleon stabled his cavalry within its cavernous space during his occupation of the island. The fifteenth-century Town Hall still rears the delicate tracery of its beautiful tower above the village, and on the olden quay the medieval "House of the Scottish Merchants" still faces far-away Scotland. For miles and miles the wide horizons stretch; to the east the sparkling waters of the Scheldt lead to distant Antwerp, to the south the Phare of historic Zeebrugge lifts its head, to the west and north the restless, encroaching North Sea, while in the middle distance rise the spires and towers of the busy little towns of Middelburg, Domburg, and Westkapelle.

As we leave the old streets and pass into the country, the lanes enfold us in their sinuous ways, bordered with orchards and flower gardens and paved, even in outlying parts, with a wide pavement of red bricks which makes firm going for the painted wooden carts of the peasants as well as for the motors of the tourists. The meadows lie on either side of us, the grazing cattle showing smaller and fainter as the long horizons grow; and, as we return to the town in the long northern twilight, we feel that we ourselves are part of a dream.

Night falls and there is a stir in the village. The little fleet of shrimp boats is coming in, all that is left of Veere's merchant ships. As they glide into harbor, past the House of the Scottish Merchants and the silent façades of the quay, fires are lighted, for custom decrees that shrimps must be cooked on board. As the flames spring up and each vessel becomes a pool of light, wives and sweethearts hasten down to welcome the shrimpers home and estimate the value of the catch. Then the lights die down, the shrimps are cooked, business is over. Veere falls into a deeper sleep; the murmurous silence of this forgotten land engulfs her.

Boats

The Summer sky
Is a blue ocean.
Little cloud-boats
Move over it
Propelled by silver paddles.
They are fragile boats:
Only poets can sail them.

RALPH MORTIMER JONES.

"A man of means"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE all used the expression, "a man of means," many times, and we may have wished that we could justly apply the expression to ourselves. In this sense, a man's means are understood to be his revenue, his resources by which he procures pleasure, leisure, and general human needs or wants. In this common usage, means are material, the agencies through which to procure more materiality.

Christian Science teaches that the real man, whom God, Spirit, made in His likeness, is spiritual, and that the only real resources are likewise spiritual. Thus man's means must be spiritually mental, qualities of God, of divine Mind. That being so, true means consist of inspiration, intelligence, industry, energy, wisdom, and integrity; of confidence in good, selflessness and fearlessness, service and dominion. True means and resources are then inevitably changeless, limitless, indestructible. They are ever present, inexhaustible, real. They are beyond the reach of fire and flood, of panic and revolution; unaffected by the human beliefs of sin, disease, and death.

No one was ever so truly "a man of means" as was Jesus of Nazareth. He required neither business organization, factory, nor sales force to demonstrate adequate resources for the day's every need. His income was spiritual; his resources were true ideas; his ability lay in spiritual understanding, which was expressed in consecrated living. Thus was he able to demonstrate that divine Love meets all human requirements.

Because Christ Jesus knew that infinite Love, ever present Mind, met his needs, he proved that they were met anywhere, at any time, in any quantity. Whether the need was to be met for one or for a multitude, for health or for tribute money, the same divine Principle was appealed to and the same satisfying result followed. His means for healing the sick were faith in God and understanding of His loving all-presence and the nonexistence of any real opposing power to send sickness. His means for raising Lazarus from the dead were faith and understanding, as indicated by his prayer to God, "I knew that thou hearest me always." His means in feeding the five thousand were understanding, confidence, and gratitude, as shown by his offering of a prayer of thanksgiving before he completed that demonstration of plenty.

On page 395 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "The same Principle cures both sin and sickness." Thus the resources of perfect strength, wholeness, and health are available for men as certainly as are salvation and holiness.

Equally truly does the same Principle cure all other seeming lack. Let the one discouraged by belief in lack of health, in financial limitation, or in failure to live up to high ideals claim for himself that he is truly "a man of means." His means are infinite because God is their source. The same means Jesus used are his, but he must utilize them as Jesus did.

The supply of right activity, of freedom and confidence, of right guidance and true leading, of boundless provision and ample maintenance, are safe and abundant in divine Love, the infinite God. But in order to avail ourselves of these resources we have to claim them and practice the kind of thinking that brings the manifestation of spiritual abundance into our experience and keeps evil out. We must, as we read in Science and Health (p. 233), "compass the destruction of sin and sickness by overcoming the thoughts which produce them, and by understanding the spiritual idea which corrects and destroys them."

No amount of material revenue can of itself bring happiness or peace, but thinking based on an intelligent understanding of what comprises true means will inevitably be externalized in sufficient daily provision. The means for happiness are obedience to God's law, unselfishness, usefulness, loving-kindness, and courage. The means for achieving success are activity, thrift, persistence, honesty, intelligence, and kindred qualities.

If supply is believed to be material, then indeed can men live beyond their means; but true means must be understood to be spiritual. No one except Christ Jesus has ever fully lived up to his means. Let each one strive to do that; let each one prove that he is in truth "a man of means"!

This can never be done by human extravagance, by material excess, dishonesty, and debt. The limitless resources of spiritual being can be brought into our experience only through love of spirituality, through prayer and consecrated living. Let us put all our love, faith, and expectancy on spiritual resources, and we shall find these means to be always adequate to meet all our needs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Een man van middelen"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IEDER van ons zal meermalen de uitdrukking „een man van middelen" gebezigd hebben, en heeft mogelijk daarbij de wensch in zich voelen opkomen, dat deze uitdrukking op hem zelf van toepassing zou zijn. In dezen zin worden als de middelen van den mensch beschouwd zijn inkomen, zijne geldmiddelen, waardoor hij zich genoegens en vrijen tijd verschaft en in al zijne menschelijke nooden en behoeften voorziet. Op deze wijze gebezigd, worden middelen als stoffelijk gezien, als de werktuigen om zich meerdere stoffelijke dingen te verschaffen.

Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) leert, dat de werkelijke mensch, dien God, of Geest, naar Zijne gelijkenis geschapen heeft, geestelijk is en dat de eenige werkelijke geldmiddelen eveneens geestelijk zijn. Derhalve moeten de middelen van dezen mensch geestelijk-gedachtelijk zijn,—eigenschappen van God, van goddelijk Gemoed. Indien dit zoo is, bestaan de werkelijke middelen uit bezieling, intelligentie, ijver, energie, wijsheid en onverdorvenheid, uit vertrouwen in het goede, uit onzelfzuchtigheid en onversaagdheid, uit dienen en heerschappij hebben. Ware middelen en hulpbronnen zijn dus noodzakelijkerwijs onvergankelijk, onbeperkt en onvernietigbaar. Zij zijn immer aanwezig, onuitputtelijk en werkelijk. Zij liggen buiten het bereik van brand en watersnood, van panieken en revolutie; zij worden niet aangetast door de menschelijke geloofwijze van zonde, ziekte en den dood.

Geen mensch was ooit zoo waarlijk „een man van middelen" als Jezus van Nazareth. Hij had geen zakenorganisatie, geen fabriek, geen verkoopers noodig om de geldmiddelen te verkrijgen, welke in iedere dagelijksche behoefte voorzien. Zijn inkomen was geestelijk; zijne hulpbronnen bestonden uit ware ideeën; zijn vermogen was gelegen in geestelijk begrijpen, dat in een toegewijd leven tot uiting kwam. Aldus vermocht hij te demonstreeren, dat goddelijke Liefde voorziet in al hetgeen de mensch van noode heeft.

Omdat Christus Jezus wist, dat oneindige Liefde, of immer-tegenwoordig Gemoed, in zijne nooden voorzag, vermocht hij te bewijzen, dat daarin overal, te allen tijde en ten volle voorzien werd. Al wat er noodig was, hetzij voor een enkelen mensch, hetzij voor de menigten, of het gezondheid was of belastingpenningen, Jezus wendde zich tot hetzelfde goddelijk Beginsel, en hetzelfde bevredigende gevolg werd verkregen. Zijne middelen ter genezing van kranken waren geloof in God en het begrijpen van Zijne liefdevolle al-tegenwoordigheid en van het nietbestaan van eene tegenovergestelde macht, die ziekte kon zenden. Zijne middelen om Lazarus op te wekken uit de dooden waren geloof en begrijpen, die tot uiting kwamen in zijn gebed tot God: „Ik wist dat Gij mij altijd hoort." Zijne middelen om de vijfduizend te spijzigen waren begrijpen, vertrouwen en dankbaarheid, gelijk zijn gebed van dankzegging aantoonde, dat opgezonden werd alvorens hij die demonstreering van overvloed voltooid had.

Op bladzijde 395 van het Christian Science leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, zegt Mary Baker Eddy: „Hetzelfde Beginsel geneest beide zonde en ziekte." De bronnen van volkomen kracht, gezondheid en welzijn zijn dus even zekerlijk voor den mensch toegankelijk, als verlossing en heiligheid dit zijn.

Even waarlijk geneest ditzelfde Beginsel ieder ander schijnbaar gebrek. Laat de mensch, die ontmoedigd is door eene geloofwijze van gebrek aan gezondheid, van beperkte geldmiddelen of van onmacht om te leven overeenkomstig zijne hooge idealen, voor zichzelf zijne aanspraak doen gelden, waarlijk „een man van middelen" te zijn! Zijne middelen zijn onuitputtelijk, omdat God de bron is er van. Dezelfde middelen, welke Jezus benutte, staan ook voor hem open, maar hij dient deze aan te wenden, gelijk Jezus dat deed.

De voorziening in juiste activiteit, in vrijheid en vertrouwen, in juiste leiding en ware bescherming, in onbeperkte voorraden en onbekrompen omstandigheden vloeit ongehinderd en ongestoord voort uit goddelijke Liefde, uit den oneindigen God. Om echter deze hulpbronnen te kunnen benutten, dienen wij onze aanspraak er op te doen gelden en dienen wij die soort van denken toe te passen, door welke de openbaring van geestelijken overvloed in onze ervaring wordt gebracht, en het kwade buitengesloten. Wij moeten, gelijk wij lezen in *Science and Health*, blz. 233: „de vernietiging van zonde en ziekte bewerken, door de gedachten te overwinnen, waaruit deze voortkomen en door de geestelijke idee te begrijpen, waardoor deze rechtgezet en teniet gedaan worden."

Het grootste stoffelijke inkomen is op zichzelf niet bij machte geluk of vrede te schenken, maar denken, gebaseerd op een intelligent verstaan van hetgeen werkelijke middelen uitmaakt, zal onvermijdelijk tot uiting komen in voldoende dagelijksche voorziening. De middelen ter verkrijging van geluk zijn gehoorzaamheid aan de wet Gods, onzelfzuchtigheid, nuttig-zijn, welwillendheid en moed. De middelen om tot welslagen te komen, zijn activiteit, spaarzaamheid, volharding, eerlijkheid, intelligentie en soortgelijke eigenschappen.

Wordt voorziening in de stof gezocht, dan kan men inderdaad boven zijne middelen leven, maar wij dienen te verstaan, dat onze ware middelen geestelijk zijn. Buiten Christus Jezus heeft nog geen mensch volgens zijne middelen geleefd. Laten wij allen er naar streven, dit te doen; laat ieder van ons bewijzen, dat hij waarlijk „een man van middelen" is!

Dit is niet te bereiken door menschelijke buitensporigheden, door stoffelijke overdadigheid, oneerlijkheid en schulden-maken. Alleen door liefde voor het geestelijke, door gebed en door een toegewijd leven kunnen de schatten van het geestelijke zijn door ons ervaren worden. Laten wij al onze liefde, ons geloof en onze verwachting vestigen op geestelijke hulpbronnen, dan zullen wij bevinden, dat deze middelen immer voldoende zijn om in al onze behoeften te voorzien.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

"The Sun Has Long Been Set"

The sun has long been set,
The stars are out by twos and threes,
The little birds are piping yet
Among the bushes and the trees;
There's a cuckoo, and one or two thrushes,
And a far-off wind that rushes,
And a sound of water that gushes,
And the cuckoo's sovereign cry
Fills all the hollow of the sky.
Who would "go parading"
In London, "and masquerading,"
On such a night of June
With that beautiful soft half-moon,
And all these innocent blisses?
On such a night as this is!

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. Poems.

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Poplar Lane

I think of friendly paths that I have known:
A path beside a brook fringed with wild mint
And ferns, and flecked with dancing June's sun-glint;
It crept through umbrage of blue spruce, wind-blown
And sweet, up over mountain crest where moan
O wind is low, and earthborn sighs to dint
The walls of its blue cloud-flaked realm, or hint
Of these to forest folk is rarely known.
The paths that lose themselves in old elm trees
Where violets nod in rippling woodland breeze
Are dear; but through iron gates with hedge tall-grown,
Where bridal wreath spills over gray flagstone
Down poplar lane to old blue doors afoam
With blossoming lilacs,—finch song calls me home.

FREDA PROUTY.

Financial: Market Quotations

Easier Tendency Is Displayed By Security Prices

Sharp Gains and Losses but Trend Generally Is Downward

By Forrest Price

It was sort of a harum-scarum market—and a quiet one.

Sharp gains and as severe losses were recorded by a few ordinarily inconspicuous stocks.

In general the price trend was moderately lower, but there was no apparent urge to sell. Occasionally there would be a mild buying spurt, but this would be followed by a sagging spell, and the market seemed to get nowhere.

Total sales for the day were only 800,000 shares.

As a sample of the erratic gyrations, Auburn Auto dropped nearly 6 points on the passing of the dividend. At the same time Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred soared 7 points and the common rose 2. Kresge spurted 6 points at one time.

Among the issues to show activity and moderately higher prices were U. S. Smelting, Crosley Radio, Norando, Sun Oil, Western Union, Western Electric and Westinghouse.

U. S. Steel, General Motors and other leaders were off fractionally.

There was quiet buying in bonds—very quiet. Price changes were so narrow as to eliminate comment. As a whole they were on the up side. A few showed small declines. These included Alleghany Corp. of 1950, Armour 4½s, Canadian Pacific debentures, International Telephone 5s, Milwaukee 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and a few others.

Grain prices fluctuated erratically. There was both bullish and bearish news, and a mixed sentiment which was reflected in the market. Much of the time September wheat sold under $1 a bushel. Closing prices were not far from Saturday's finish. Cotton was slightly lower at the close.

Pessimism is giving way to a saner order of thinking because of indisputable facts regarding business improvement. Retail sales are away ahead of last year, as shown not only by department stores but by chain stores and mail order houses.

Sales of 24 chain stores, including two mail order houses, for the month of May were $178,214,291. This compares with $151,203,017 for the corresponding month last year. Sales for May of the two mail order houses were $48,419,583, compared with $36,298,314 in the like month of 1933.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Stock market enthusiasm appeared to have waned somewhat today and prices, as a whole, showed little inclination to resume the forward push inaugurated in the last weekend.

Although strike news was not so gloomy as it has been, and business and industry seemed to be holding their own in the face of seasonal depressants, there was no strong buying urge apparent. Scattered equities showed firming tendencies but there were also a few soft spots in the list. The trading volume, during the greater part of the session, was about one-half that of last Friday.

Some Good Gains

Shares of Postal Telegraph preferred and Western Union got up a point or more each, and International Telephone was active at a smaller gain. American Telephone did virtually nothing after a delayed opening.

Issues of Cerro de Pasco, United States Smelting, American Commercial Alcohol and Westinghouse were better. Auburn Automobile dropped 5 points upon omission of the quarterly dividend.

Others, down fractionally to around a point, included Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Chrysler, General Motors, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, New York Central, American Sugar Refining, United States Industrial Alcohol and Schenley.

Some pessimism was shown over the German financial situation and it was feared in banking quarters that a currency crisis was imminent. Bonds of the Reich were heavy.

"Long pull" sentiment was generally bullish on stocks, although brokerage circles pointed out that intermediate technical reactions may be expected.

Bond Trading Light

Values in the bond market, with relatively few exceptions, showed narrow and unimportant changes to the accompaniment of a light trading interest today.

In the second grade list the trend was uneven with changes mostly within fractional limits. There were small gains in Chile Copper 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Western Union 5s.

German Government obligations were active features of an otherwise dull and colorless foreign department. The action of the Reich loans was watched with special interest in view of cabled reports from Paris of deep concern in that capital and in London over the possibility of a suspension of payments on the Dawes and Young plan bonds. The former were steady on a moderate volume of dealings, but the 5½s, or Young plan loan, yielded a point under heavy trading. Some other German issues also were under pressure.

More Bank Reopenings

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The American Banker reports 37 banks reopened last week, compared with 20 in the preceding week. The number of banks reopened and replaced by other organizations since the first of the year totals 870.

Western Auto Supply Co.

NEW YORK, June 11—Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City, Mo., reports sales for May of $1,456,000, compared with $1,156,000 for the like month in 1933. This is an increase of 26.95 per cent.

First National Stores

First National Stores reports sales for the four weeks ended May 26 of $8,484,633, compared with $7,926,903 for the like period of 1933. This is an increase of 7.04 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	June 11	June 9
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	1800	9¼	9	9	9¼	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	100	28⅞	28½	28½	29	
11⅝	7¾		Addressograph	400	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
9⅝	6¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	
106½	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	100	7	7	7		
3⅜	1⅞		Airway Elec App	400	98¼	96¼	96¼	96	
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5¼	2½		Alleghany Corp	4200	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	100	3	3	3		
33⅜	13¾		Allis Chalmers	1300	140¾	139½	139½	140¾	
45	25	50‡	Amal Leather pf	2900	17¼	16½	17	17⅜	
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	33½	33½	33½		
28¼	14½		Am Bank Note	1500	54⅛	53⅝	54	54½	
30½	20	3	Am Bank Note pf	1800	22½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	
12¾	9⅛		Am BeetSugar	10	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞	
38	23¾	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	64¾	63	63	64¾	
107¾	90½	4	Am Can	400	25⅝	25½	25⅝	26¼	
33⅜	18¼		Am Car & Fdry	2700	93¾	96⅞	97	98½	
6½	3⅜		Am Colortype	1600	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22¾	
62⅜	32		Am Com Alcohol	100	4	4	4		
5	2		Am Encaustic T	900	38¼	37½	37½	37½	
13¾	7		Am & For Pow	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	1500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	600	21	20	20⅜	21½	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 3pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
42¼	26½		Am Hide & L pf	300	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
10	6½		Am Ice	100	32	32	32		
11	6½		Am International	100	8	8	8	8⅛	
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	500	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	
4	4½		Am Mach & M ct	200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27⅞	18		Am Metal	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	800	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24¼	
12¼	8⅞		Am Power & Lt	20	26	26	26		
26¼	13⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2500	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞	
17⅝	12		Am Radiator	300	19¼	19⅛	19¼		
28⅛	16⅜	.60	Am Rolling Mill	6100	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅝	
54¾	36	4	Am Safety Razor	3300	20	19⅝	19⅝	20¼	
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	100	53	53	53	52	
51⅛	35¾		Am Smelt & Ref	20	0 43½	3	3⅜	3⅜	
94⅜	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	5300	41¾	41	41¼	41⅞	
26½	15		Am Steel Fdries	200	88	87	88		
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	1100	17	16¾	16⅞	17	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	43	43	43		
125¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	61	58⅝	59⅛	60⅜	
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	1600	118	117	117	118	
38⅝	7¾		Am Type Fndrs pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W&E	110	18	17½	17½	17¾	
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	1100	19⅞	19½	19½	19½	
17⅛	8⅞		Am Woolen	100	78	75	75	77	
83¾	58	1½g	Am Woolen pf	1100	71¾	71¾	71⅝	72	
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	800	2¼	2	2	64	
17⅜	13		Am Writ Paper pf	700	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛	
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	18100	18½	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	
9¾	7⅝	7	Anchor Cap	100	21	21	21	20⅝	
8	4¼		Armour Del pf	100	9	9	9	9	
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill A	100	91½	91½	91½	91½	
75⅝	55		Armour Ill B	1600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½	
8⅜	3⅝		Armour Ill pf	2500	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅝	
18¼	11⅛		Arnold Constable	700	69¾	68½	68½	69½	
73¼	51½		Asso Dry Goods	200	5	5	5	5⅛	
54¼	34¼		Atchison T&SF	600	13⅛	13	13	13⅛	
35¼	21¾		Atl Coast Line	2700	59½	57½	58	59⅛	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atl Refining	800	42	41	41	42¾	
57⅜	30½		Atlas Powder	1300	27½	27	27¼	27¾	
10¾	7		Auburn Auto	200	49⅝	48¼	48¾	49½	
10¾	5¾		Austin Nichols	3500	36½	30½	30¾	36½	
			Aviation Corp Del	1100	13	13	13	13¼	

—B—

16	8⅞								
34½	21		Baldwin Loco	3200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	
46⅛	34½	2½	Balt & Ohio	3500	24⅞	24½	24¾	25⅛	
10	7		Bangor & Aroos	100	41½	41½	41½		
18¾	10¾		Barnsdall A	800	8¼	8	8	8¼	
15¼	8⅞		Beatrice Cream	300	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾	
23⅞	13⅝		BeldingHem	500	13½	13	13¼	13¼	
19⅛	12¼	1½	Bendix Aviation	2700	16¼	15¾	15⅞	16¼	
34¼	26½	.25b	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	
49½	30⅜		Best & Co	100	32	32	32		
82	58⅞		Bethlehem Steel	5900	34½	33⅝	33⅞	34⅛	
68¾	49⅜	3	Beth Steel pf	1600	64½	64	64½	64	
27½	19¼	1.60	Bohn Alum & Br	100	55½	55½	55½	56⅝	
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borden	4400	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	26¼	
20⅜	12	.50b	Borg Warner	800	24	23½	23½	23½	
24⅞	15	1	Briggs Mfg	1900	17⅜	17	17	17⅜	
40¼	28¼		Briggs & Strat	100	22	22	22	21¾	
99¾	82½	6	Brooklyn Man T	800	39½	38⅝	38¾	39⅜	
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn M T pf	100	93	93	93		
14¼	9¼		Brooklyn Un Gas	100	65	65	65	64	
77½	53⅜		Bucyrus Erie	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15½	4		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼	
19⅜	12⅛	40	Budd Mfg	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
32¾	18¾		Burroughs Add	900	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝		
67⅞	47¼		Byers	1400	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼	
			Byers pf	20	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	53¼	

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	800	31¾	31	31¼	31½	
13¼	7		Callahan Z & L	200					
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	1200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
15⅞	8½		Campbell Wy-C	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	300	10¼	10	10¼	10¼	
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	6500	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23¼	
86¾	46		Case Thresh	600	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
33¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	27¼	26¾	26⅞	27¼	
44⅞	22¾		Celanese Corp	3200	27¼	26¾	26⅞	27¼	
7⅜	2¼	h	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3		
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	92000	13¾	11⅞	13½	12	
40¼	30½	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	6400	37⅞	37¼	37¾	37¾	
47⅞	35½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	200	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛		
2⅝	2⅜	h	Chi & Ohio	700	47¾	47	47¼	47	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	
13¼	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
15	6⅝		Chi & N'western	1400	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	1800	10¾	10	10	10¼	
26¾	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19	
6¼	2⅛	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	23¼	22	23⅛	23¼	
8	3¾	h	Chi RIGP 6%	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
11¾	5		C StP M & O pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
60¾	36½	1	Chrysler	300	75⅞	73⅝	73⅝	75	
24⅜	17¼	2	Citz Ice & Fuel	24600	43½	42½	42⅝	43⅜	
18½	9¾		City Stores	400	22½	22½	22½	22	
28½	15⅝		Colgate-Palm-P	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
8¾	3⅝		Collins & Aikman	900	15¼	14½	15⅛	15¼	
32	10½	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	18½	18¼	18½	19	
20	4	h	Colo Fuel & Ir pf	2800	8	6½	7	6	
19¼	11⅛		Colo & So 2pf	250	28	26	27	21	
76¼	52	.50	Columbia Gas	10	23	23	23		
21¾	11	6	Columbia G pf A	4400	13¾	13½	13½	13½	
77¼	58	1	Columbia Pic vtc	300	75	74½	75	74½	
35⅛	18⅝	3	Columbian Carb	300	34	33½	33½	34	
107⅛	91	6	Comm Credit	1200	71	70	71	70½	
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	30	29½	29¾	30	
3¾	1¾		Comm Solvents	500	107¼	107¼	107¼		
24¾	11⅞	6	Comwith & So	3600	24	23⅝	23⅝	24¼	
31¼	21½	1.30	Comwith & S 6pf	2100	24	23¾	24	24½	
5¾	2¼		Congoleum Nairn	100	47	47	47	47	
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film Ind	500	28	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝	
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Film I pf	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
14½	9⅞		Consol Gas pf	3800	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
2⅛	1⅜	.25b	Consol Laundries	800	91	90½	91	91	
13¾	6¼		Consol Oil	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
5⅜	2⅜		Consol Textile	3900	11½	11½	11⅝	11¾	
14⅝	9¾		Container A	500	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
64	46¼	4	Container B	100	11	11	11	11¾	
83½	69½	3	Cont Baking B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Baking pf	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¾	
27⅛	11⅜		Cont Can	100	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅞	
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Insurance	400	31½	31	31½	31⅝	
84½	60½	3	Cont Motors	1100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
97⅝	34¼		Cont Oil	4200	22	21¼	21¼	21⅜	
			Corn Products	1100	68	67	67⅛	68⅛	
35	28	2	Coty	1400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	
15¼	8		Cream of Wheat	200	33½	32⅞	32⅞	33½	
38⅜	21⅜		Crosley Radio	5700	16¼	14½	15⅜	14½	
9⅞	3½		Crucible Stel	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½	
49¼	20⅛		Cuban Am Sug	700	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½	
54⅝	37	2½	Cuban Am S pf	20	47	46½	47		
20⅜	13½		Cudahy Packing	200	45	45	45		
84⅛	43½	2½q	Curtis Publishn	400	24	23¼	24	23¾	
5¼	2½		Curtis Pub pf	200	81	81	81	81	
12¼	5¼		Curtis-Wright	600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝	
			Curtis-Wright A	1600	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛	

—D—

24½	18		Deere & Co	1800	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¼	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
73½	49		Del & Hudson	500	55	55	55		
33¾	20⅛		Del Lack & W	1100	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛	
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
83	63	1.80	Detroit Edison	100	75	75	75	74	
43	32	1.50	Dome Mines	2100	43	42½	42½	42¾	
23	10	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	
21⅜	1		Douglas A	2700	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¼	
103⅞	80	2.60	Duluth So Sh pf	200	1½	1½	1½		
122¼	115	6	du Pont de Nem	6300	90⅛	88½	88½	90⅛	
104	90	5	du Pont deb	100	123½	123½	123½	123½	
			Duquesne Lt pf	100	101½	101½	101½	104	

—E—

12¾	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	8	8	8	8½	
98	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	98½	97⅛	98½	98	
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	800	18⅜	18	18⅛	18⅜	
19¼	11		Elfingon Schild	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13	
31⅝	19¼		Elec Auto-Lite	2600	23⅜	23	23	23½	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	95	95	95		
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	500	5¼	5	5⅛	5	
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	800	15⅜	15	15⅜	16	
19¾	6	h	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	16	16	16		
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	11½	11½	11½	11½	
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	100	41½	41½	41½	43	
8¾	4¼		Engineers Pub S	100	126	126	126	126	
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Big	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28¼	16		Erie RR 1pf	500	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20⅜	
23	12		Erie RR 2pf	300	25	24¾	25		
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	20	20	20	19⅜	
27¼	9		Evans Products	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	
10½	4		Exchange Buffet	2500	25¼	24¾	24¾	25⅛	
				150	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	

—F—

9⅞	3		Fairbanks pf ct	10	5	5	5		
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	20	54	54	54	53½	
11¾	4		Fed Lt & Trac	100	8	8	8	8	
	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
31	22¾	.60‡	Fed'd Dept Sto	1800	33	32	32¾	33	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	24¼	24¼	24¼		
67½	54¼	2½	Fifth Nat Stores	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
4¾	2¼		h Follansbee B	400	64	64	64	64	
17½	12¼	.45b	Fourth Nat Inv	700	5¼	4¾	5	5¼	
50⅜	35	2	Fox Film A	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
			Freeport Texas	800	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	
				2500	41	39½	39¾	41½	

—G—

11½	7⅜		Gen Am Inv	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	
43⅜	33⅛	1	Gen 9m Trans	800	37¾	37½	37¾	37½	
23½	15⅞		Gen Asphalt	1400	19¼	19	19¼	19¾	
13⅜	9⅜	1	Gen Baking	1100	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	30	100½	100½	100½		
10⅛	5¾		Gen Bronze	300	8⅛	8	8	8	
6½	3¾		Gen Cable	1900	4	4¼	4¼	4½	
25½	18½	.60	Gen Electric	13800	21½	20½	20½	21	
12⅜	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1300	12½	12½	12½	12½	
36⅞	31¾	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	32½	32⅝	32⅝	33	
42	29½	1	Gen G & E cv pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝	
6¾	3⅜		Gen Motors	19600	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33⅜	
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Out Ad	100	5	5			
25½	21½		Gen Print Ink	20	18¼	18¼	18	18	
45⅝	31¼	1	Pen Pub Service	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	1¼		Gen Ry Signal	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼	
23⅜	10½		Gen Realty	33	2	2	2	2⅛	
19½	12¼		Gen Refractories	800	15⅝	15	15⅜	16	
12½	8½	1	Gen Refract ct	700	15¼	15	15⅜	16	
63	47	5	Gillette Saf Ras	400	11	10⅞	10⅞	11	
6⅜	3⅜		Gillette S R pf	100	61½	61½	61½		
25⅜	15⅝	1	Gimbel Bros	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9½	5½		Glidden	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	26½	
23	16⅜	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	7⅛	7	7	7⅛	
18	12¼		Gold Dust	900	20¼	20	20⅛	20⅜	
62⅜	40		Goodrich	1400	14¾	14½	14⅝	14⅞	
41⅜	28⅝		Goodrich pf	100	54	54	54	54¾	
11¾	7		Goodyear	3400	30½	29½	29⅞	30½	
4½	2⅜		Gotham Silk Hos	200	8	8	8	8¾	
13⅝	8		Graham Paige	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	
			Granby	1200	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜	

—H—

30	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	30	30	30	29½	
82¾	23½		Hahn Dept Sto	3600	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
9¾	3½		Hahn D S pf	3600	40½	40⅛	40½	41⅛	
96	84	7	Hall Printing	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11	
20	19⅜		Hanna (MA) pf	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
4¾	1¼		Hat Corp pf	50	92½	92½	92½		
96⅞	85	5	Hayes Body	60	60	60	60		
10¼	5½		Hazel Atlas	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅝	5¾	.35b	Hollander	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
29¾	17¾		Houston Oil	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅜	3¼		Houston Oil new	200	22½	22½	22½	23⅜	
35½	25⅜	3	Howe Sound	300	4¼	4¼	4¼		
12½	7		Hudson & Man	4200	55	53⅜	54	54¼	
24½	12½		Hudson Motor	400	9	8¼	8½	8¾	
7¼	3⅛		Hupp Motors	900	4⅛	4	4	4¼	

—I—

38⅞	22		Ill Central	1200	26⅜	26	26	26⅜	
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon N	2900	25⅞	24½	24½	25¾	
73⅜	56	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	600	61	60	60	61	
49⅜	35		Inland Steel	300	40½	40⅜	40⅜		
6⅞	3⅜		Inspiration Cop	900	5	5	5	4⅞	
5⅞	2¼		Intercon Rub	100	4	4	4		
11¼	5½		Interlake Iron	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	
37½	15		Int Agr ppf	100	22	22	22		
149½	131	6	Int Business M	200	137¾	137	138½	138½	
12⅜	8⅝	.20	Int Carriers	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
37¾	21⅝		Int Cement	800	8¾	8⅝	8⅝		
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	1800	43½	42½	43¼	43¼	
9⅝	4⅝	h	Int Hydrocelec	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
29¼	21	10b	Int Nickel	31200	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
25	10½		Int Paper 7%	200	9	8	8	7¾	
3½	1¾		Int Pap&Pow A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾

Financial: News and Comment

Salter Believes Silver Bill May Do Harm to China

British Economist Sees Exports Blocked and Spreading Deflation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Passage of the silver bill will strike a direct blow at the recovery of China, states Sir Arthur Salter, British economist, in his report that was published by Economic Forum, Inc., today. The report, which is a condensed version of his official document to Chinese authorities, follows several months in China, where Sir Arthur served as adviser to its National Economic Council.

Those economists who argue that a rise in the silver price level would benefit China by increasing the value of her silver stocks, are deluded, Sir Arthur says. The slight gain from this source would be overwhelmingly offset by "blocking her exports and spreading deflation."

Says Deflation Injurious

He says he does not think China's primitive mechanism of trade could withstand such deflation without catastrophe. As proof of his contention, Sir Arthur cites the fact that China's real economic hardships date, not from the beginning of the world depression in 1930, but two years later, as a result of the rising silver price level which occurred when other nations began to abandon the gold standard.

"During the first two years of the world depression, China was less affected by it than any other great country . . ." because "unlike the rest of the world, her currency was silver, not gold. Silver was depreciated in terms of gold as much as (in fact rather more than) gold appreciated in terms of commodities. The consequence was that China's internal prices either remained stable in terms of her own currency, or showed some tendency to increase, while remaining, nevertheless, on a favorable competitive basis in terms of gold for external trade.

Silver Rise Unfavorable

"The reduction of external purchasing power caused some falling off in China's exports, but to a less extent than those of most other countries. And internal trade was not depressed, and indeed tended to expand and thus offset the relatively slight loss on exports. There can be no doubt that, during this period, the net result of the steady depreciation of silver was (in spite of arguments of the silver group to the contrary) of great advantage to China."

A rise in the price of silver would injure, not only China, but the very silver producers who favor the price increase, he believes. The reason for this, he stresses, is the likelihood that China eventually would be forced off the silver standard entirely if the price goes up.

"The principal factor now," Sir Arthur continues, "is the United States' silver policy. It seems important, therefore, that China (whose real interest in silver is overwhelmingly greater than that of any other nation) should make her position clear to the government of that country."

Sir Arthur assails the idea that China might offset the evils of a silver price rise by such devices as a suspension of export duties, an embargo on luxuries, the creation of an equalization fund, or the substitution of a paper currency.

Many Bonds Sell Above Call Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Impracticality of refunding outstanding issues under the Federal Securities Act with lower coupon rate bonds and the fact that money rates are at or near the lowest figures since 1900 has resulted in many high-grade bond issues being quoted at prices over those at which they may be called for payment. Estabrook & Co. list many of these bonds which are callable within one year, some of them within the next 60 days.

"How long the conditions which cause these issues to sell materially above their call prices will exist," says this investment banking firm, "it is impossible to forecast. Should the modification of the Federal Securities Act make practicable the sale of new securities, it is probable that many bonds would be called and paid off by the issuance of securities carrying lower coupon rates. Any material and sustained increase in business activity or rise in the prices of commodities should gradually be reflected in higher money rates and lower prices for bonds of this type."

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited

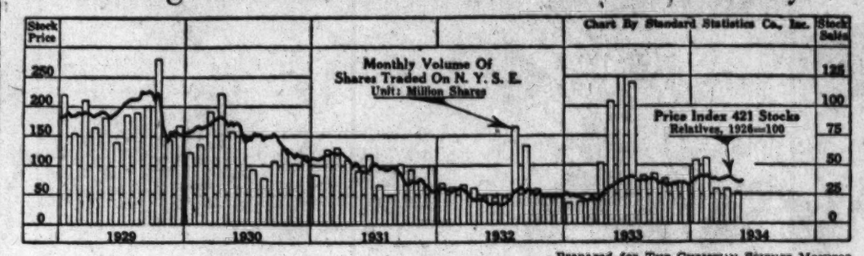
Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone. ELgin 4321

Toronto — Vancouver
Montreal — New York
Winnipeg — London, Eng.

Trading at Lowest Point Since 1933 Bank Holiday



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The course of stock prices and of number of shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange is traced above since January, 1929. Trading is now at the lowest point since the 1933 bank holiday. Prices are about where they were in the fall of 1931.

German Currency Position Excites World Interest

If Mark Is Revalued, Political Repercussion Thought Inevitable

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—International banking circles are excitedly watching Germany.

Not since the summer of 1931 has the attention of the world of international finance been so focused upon the Reich. But the attitude today is merely one of keen expectancy, rather than the anxiety and alarm of three years ago.

The question confronting Germany now is: How can a large highly industrialized nation, which must import nearly half its raw materials, but without gold reserves or an export surplus with which to pay for its raw materials, avoid a depreciation of its currency? The only alternative would seem to be a severe decline in the German standard of living, with possible serious political consequences.

Unfavorable Balance

Three years ago it was more of a psychological problem. Then it was a loss of international confidence. A run on Germany closed her banks, spread to England and pushed the pound off gold, and even swung to the dollar and pulled an unprecedented volume of gold out of the United States. But now Germany and many other countries have foreign exchange transactions under rigid control. Today's problem is not a touchy question of financial confidence; it is a fundamental question of goods, merchandise.

After the war, Germany went through her terrific inflation, finally revaluating her currency at a million million to one. Then, for the next few years she was able to borrow heavily abroad. When foreign lending ended, world trade was such that Germany was able to achieve a real export surplus for a few years, in fact, through 1933.

But the new Hitler Government soon got the Reich into difficulties in her foreign markets. In 1933, Germany had an export surplus of 600,000,000 Reichsmarks. Thus for the first four months of this year, imports have run heavily ahead of exports. The place where the Reich lost trade most heavily was at the door of Russia, which alone accounted for much of the Reich's favorable trade balance. Soon followed the widespread boycotts of German goods promoted by the Nazis' anti-Jewish activities.

Not a Hopeful Picture

While the Reich has managed to compete with the depreciated currencies of other countries to an extent by selling blocked marks at a discount, the discount has never been as much as the drop in the Japanese yen, and rarely as much as the decline in the pound sterling.

American delegates just returned from the creditors' conference at Berlin brought anything but a hopeful picture of the situation. The public fear of currency devaluation, after the million-million-to-one revaluation of the mark only a decade ago, is such that the Government evidently is fearful of the political consequences of bringing the mark down into line with the pound and the dollar. On the other hand, it is questionable whether Hitler can stir up the war-time spirit of self-sacrifice sufficiently to get the German people to endure any decided reduction of living standards.

Internal statistics of German industrial activity and employment, reflecting large public expenditures, are decidedly favorable, compared with a year ago, but international bankers believe that can only be kept up by a real inflation, perhaps already started.

Labor Review Says Confidence Lacking

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor's monthly survey of business says that "business passed its spring peak in April and declines during May have been obvious," linking this with a statement that "in the last month confidence has collapsed."

The survey said the Administration had hoped that private initiative in business would replace government bolstering during the spring.

"It is clear, with the end of spring activity, however," the report said, "that business is not yet ready to go ahead on its own and must still depend upon Government funds."

The reasons for the loss of confidence, the federation said, included the fact that business men saw no opportunity for large profits; regulations of industry by codes and regulation of the stock market and other similar legislation and "the lack of any satisfactory agency with authority to adjust labor difficulties."

"There is yet no general recognition of the fact that in this era of large scale machine production," the summary said, "regulation is essential for the very existence of our present economic order."

Unemployment centered in the construction and heavy goods groups, over 3,300,000 in these industries being unemployed, the report said,

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On Friday morning, June 8, a half an hour before the market opened, brokerage houses all over the Street held their usual morning meeting of customers' men and partners to exchange opinions on the market. All was gloom. The newspapers that morning carried stories of how the price-control policies of the NRA were to be abandoned. The Fletcher-Rayburn Act for the control of the stock market had just been signed by the President. Volume of trading has been running at a 10-year low, and brokerage houses had been applying for permission to cut salaries below the code level, in preference to outright discharge of surplus employees. Congressional adjournment, one hope of better prices, had just been postponed indefinitely by a White House conference.

Then came Friday's market—the sharpest upturn in one day since January, with a volume three times the average of the last fortnight, and closing prices far outside the triangle of the last month's price chart.

That afternoon special meetings of customers' men and partners were held to reconsider the outlook. Gone were the fears. And a new-born optimism, looking over the business news, was able to justify itself in the following items, among others:

Rose-Colored Glasses Again

In the first place, business has been improving steadily all year, after allowance for seasonal movements, in contrast with falling stock prices. Secondly, the abandonment of the former price policies of the NRA, on second thought, will in the long run have two constructive effects. It will remove from big business the danger of having second-string government officials perpetually swarming in its counting rooms. And it will permit goods to move faster, by giving back to the price structure its usual elasticity and quick adjustability.

And beside these favorable developments, a host of smaller supports to optimism were suddenly recalled. Chain store sales show a wide improvement for May, resuming the upturn interrupted in April. May rail earnings are expected to be much better than April because the roads will not divert so much of their gross revenue to maintenance. Copper statistics are very favorable and copper jumped Friday to 9 cents on a volume of sales almost equal to a month's production quota; zinc statistics for May, just published, were the best since August. Steel production is at a high for the year, and although this is attributed to anticipation of the strike, there are suspicions that this explanation has been overdone. The bankruptcy act is expected to speed reorganizations, a number of companies well known to traders having already applied for the privileges of the new law. And the Wagner labor bill, which Wall Street considers a "bad bill," may be abandoned, labor being appeased with hopes of pensions, doles, and so forth. Lastly the feeling was expressed that there would be no steel strike after all.

The Inflation Proposals

But all of these items were overshadowed in importance by the inflation guess. Wall Street is convinced that Mr. John Maynard Keynes, British economist, has been added to the Brain Trust and has sold the President on a new policy, that of "recovery by spending." The Street takes seriously the President's own description of his method of achieving recovery, that of quick-changing football tactics, and believes that he will have the same susceptibility to the Keynes theory of recovery by unbalanced budgets as he had to the Warren theory last fall of recovery by magic adjustments of the price of gold.

The financial district attaches great importance to the fact that Mr. Keynes's long conference with the President preceded the White House decision to add to the omnibus relief bill the unexpended funds of the RFC and the PWA, thus giving the President power to make relief expenditures estimated at anywhere between $4,200,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 instead of the original figure of about $1,300,000,000. And it sees the hand of Mr. Keynes in the decision to add the $525,000,000 drought relief program to the other relief appropriations, instead of taking it out of them. Mr. Keynes is said to believe that extraordinary expenditures of about $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 a month are necessary to bring recovery, and while the Street has given up trying to figure out exactly how much money the President now has the power to spend next year if he feels like it one estimate of $4,200,000,000 is seen to equal exactly 12 times $350,000,000

The Keynes Theory

In the opinion of the Street, if the President has actually accepted a prophet's theory which has not been honored in its sponsor's own country, it will be about the easiest thing to put over politically that he has sponsored yet. This is an election year and Congress has plenty of sympathy with such a policy. Cynics in the Street have claimed all along that the budget would never be balanced a year from now as Washington has promised, and now they are saying "I told you so."

It was pointed out last week that there has been a pretty definite relation between budget balancing and business confidence during the last 12 months. A balance was approached last fall, and business confidence waned. Last January the deficit mounted sharply again, and so did confidence. Since January the deficit has been steadily decreasing, and so has confidence. Treasury month-end statement for May was released last week, and for the five months including January the "extraordinary expenditures" and the deficit have run as follows, in millions of dollars:

Month	"Extraordinary Expenditures"	Deficit
January	808	770
February	447	430
March	450	*390
April	370	*492
May	380	313

*These figures have been adjusted for the purpose of monthly comparisons by adding 200,000,000 in March to offset the quarterly income tax payments and subtracting 300,000,000 in April which went into sinking fund bookkeeping but was counted by the Treasury in the deficit.

Expect Bigger Deficits

The figures show a month by month decline in the extraordinary expenditures, and a general downtrend in the deficit. The Street expects this down-trend to be sharply reversed this summer through outlays for drought relief and other purposes.

Hopes continue to fade that there will be any large volume of security flotations of the old style of prospectus and public offering by investment bankers. There was some talk of an impending currency war when sterling and the mark declined early in the week, but it carried little conviction. Everybody expects the mark to slide out from its gold peg, but the chief feeling in the Street is a lament that it is impossible to sell the reichsmark short. Nobody reads the Federal Reserve weekly statement any more because the financial condition of the big banks is now so impregnable that there is nothing to worry about there, and Treasury secret fund operations have made the reserve statement pretty much of a puzzle.

Retail Business In Chicago Area Unusually Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11 — Despite changeable weather, the past week saw Chicago business as a whole holding its volume, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retail business was reported unusually good.

In the wholesale field manufacturers of cheaper dresses indicate that turnover is far beyond expectation. Higher priced merchandise is moving more slowly.

Sales jobbers of dry goods and general merchandise are also at high levels. The dry spell has failed to bring about the curtailment of farmer demands that many had been led to expect.

Activity in the steel mills was unusually heavy, with local companies profiting materially because of strike fears. Practically all employees have been recalled to work.

In the utility field, electric power and gas consumption continues to run about 8 per cent ahead of the corresponding period in 1933. Telephone installations, while wavery, show as a whole a heavier demand. In like fashion, local transit companies appear well satisfied with current trends.

In the miscellaneous trade field, sales of furniture, hardware and other household equipment continue upward.

Gives NRA Measures Praise and Censure

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (AP)—Praise and censure of national recovery measures were voiced today by Henry H. Heimann in the keynote speech before the thirty-ninth convention of the National Association of Credit Men, of which he is executive director.

Mr. Heimann, who for the past four months has served as director of the United States Shipping Bureau in the Department of Commerce, said a "decided improvement has been registered during the past year" in business conditions. On the other hand, he talked of "obnoxious regimentation" of business, condemned restriction of production and shortening of the hours of labor as conducive to a "vicious cycle" restricting purchasing power, and urged that measures for aid of agriculture and silver mining be frankly identified as subsidies.

As for business improvement, he said "we are grateful for the leadership that has given us this new hope."

Three Years' Depression Costs U. S. 108 Billion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—The three years of the depression from 1930 to 1932 cost the American people about $108,000,000,000, according to an anlysis issued today by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Of this amount, the total cost to business proprietors and investors was $70,600,000,000 and the total loss to employees in wages and salaries received in this period exceeded $37,000,000,000.

Steel Operations Reach a New High For Current Year

Strike Possibility and General Demand Places Rate at 57.4 P. C. Capacity

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The rate of steel operations for the last week as estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute was 57.4 per cent of capacity, a new high for the year.

The chances are that this estimate is low since for the last several months the monthly compilation of steel ingot production by the institute has been greater than its weekly estimates averaged up.

Thus the institute calls the May production 58.06 per cent of capacity, but an average of its weekly estimates for that month figures up to 55.9 per cent. Officials of that trade organization explain that their Monday estimates for the ensuing week are based on telegraphic reports from steel companies as to their expected rate of operations. What has been happening recently, therefore, is that the steel makers have been working at a faster pace than they had expected at the beginning of a week.

Daily production of ingots during May had been the highest since July, 1933, or at 125,807 tons a day compared with 128,152 tons a day last July.

The buoyancy of the industry is surprising to many. The popular explanation is that consumers are ordering steel delivered in liberal fashion because of a fear of a steel shortage due to strikes. This influence, however, is probably exaggerated.

One of the steel trade journals belittles the strike threat influence and states that actual consumption of steel has been greater than generally realized. In other words production would be virtually what it is now if there were no strike dangers. Apparently the steel makers themselves take the strike threats lightly.

There has been one class of steel demand which has proved disappointing for many months, structural steel. Whereas production of steel generally and of automobiles has been the briskest since 1930, structural steel sales are running only little ahead of those in 1932.

Shipments of finished steel by the United States Steel Corporation in May were 745,063 tons, the best for a month in several years.

It is probable that June shipments will have been considerably larger than in May, while July shipments will undoubtedly register a sharp drop. All barometers for steel for May have been favorable except iron and steel scrap prices, which continually declined. Steel ingot production increased 7 per cent last month, while pig iron production improved 12 per cent.

Demand for pig iron is very quiet in all sections of the country. A little business was placed for third-quarter shipment for the first time, though chiefly in imported iron where a long time is needed for its arrival from source of production.

Eastern iron makers state that since most of the federal loans have gone to western enterprises iron business is brisker in the West than in the East.

U. S. Senator to Ask $2,200,000,000, Rise In Home Loan Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 11—Senator Robert F. Wagner has pledged his coöperation in an effort to have the bonds of the Home Owners Loan Corporation increased by $2,200,000,000, according to an announcement today by D. E. McAvoy, chairman of the Joint Home Loan Committee here.

Mr. McAvoy makes public the text of Senator Wagner's letter to him, dated June 6, which reads in part:

"The suggestion of the committee that the bonds of the Home Owners Loan Corporation should be increased by $2,200,000,000 in order to provide additional aid, renovation and repair meets with my hearty approval, and I am going to introduce a proposal in the Senate to the effect that this may be accomplished either by an amendment to the pending Housing Act or by independent legislation."

The committee had stressed that the repair and modernization feature of the act should include conversion improvements in parts of houses so that home owners in distress could rent a portion of their homes to help them to carry through to recovery and increase the houses' salability in the event that owners must move.

Report Paraguay Seeks Huge Loan in France

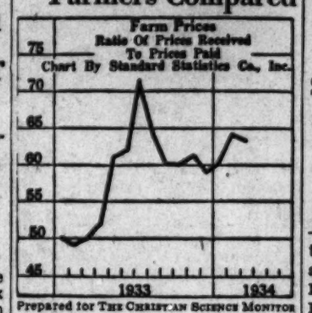
PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The Paraguayan Consul stated today that the South American country is seeking to borrow funds in France. Partly for use in carrying on the Chaco jungle war with Bolivia.

The amount sought was not revealed, but was reported to be more than 200,000,000 francs. It was stated that agents of Paraguay had not yet been able to interest bankers and industrialists here in the proposal.

Jamaica Imposes Duties Against Japanese Imports

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11 (By U. P.) — Prohibitive duties against Japanese imports have been imposed by the Government, bringing Jamaica in line with Great Britain's trade war. Cottons and silks are subject to a levy from 12 to 25 cents a yard, and such goods shipped from Japan after May 7 face a fine of $2500.

Prices Received By Farmers Compared



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE relation between the prices the farmer receives for his products and the prices he pays for the things he buys is traced on the accompanying chart.

The ratio is now more satisfactory to the farmer than it was a year ago but less favorable than in midsummer of 1933.

Change in Bank Law of Colombia Being Discussed

Congress to Study Plan for Banks of Emission in Larger Cities

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 9 (By U. P.)—Decentralized banks of emission in each department with branches in the larger cities has been proposed, and the project will be submitted to Congress next month.

Constituting a fundamental reform in the organic law of the Bank of the Republic, the plan was advanced at a recent Decentralist Convention at Medellin by delegates from Antioquia and Caldas. The departments and municipalities would buy from the Government its shares in the bank in proportion to population and wealth.

Autonomous banks would be set up in departmental capitals with authority to establish branches. These banks would not be able to sell their own stock for this would be exclusively a state privilege, giving each bank shares commensurate with its gold reserves.

The plan contains other features to stimulate credit. Loans and deposits of commercial banks affiliated with the Bank of the Republic declined in the first quarter of 1934 compared with last year.

The monthly average of deposits totaled $25,503,282 against $26,906,850, while loans fell off from $19,841,002 in the first quarter of 1933 to $16,948,567. Savings accounts rose from $3,870,111 to $4,207,122.

In the first four months, currency in circulation increased from 73,368,000 peso sto 82,943,000 on May 1. The bank attributed this to national defense measures, harvest loans for coffee and gold purchases by the bank.

Government income and deficit during the same four months both increased. Budgetary surplus amounted to almost 1,000,000 pesos, the income totaling 13,020,000 pesos against 12,079,000 for ordinary expenditures. Extraordinary loans for national defense, however, in the first quarter, caused the deficit to rise to a total of $19,836,551.

The circulating balance of the consolidated debt on March 31 had risen to $54,063,095, while the internal floating debt was $22,687,079. The latter includes most of the loans the Bank of the Republic advanced to the government in 1931 for the administration of the salt mines, short term loans and anticipation warrants.

Colombia enjoyed a favorable balance of trade in the first quarter of 1934, total exports, excluding petroleum, bananas and platinum, were $29,049,000 while imports were $17,171,000.

Indicative of improvement of conditions is the fact that the department of Santander during the first quarter increased its production of cigars 30 per cent over the same period last year to more than 72,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb Partner Condemns Recent Banking Legislation

Says Banking Act of 1933 and Securities Act Indicate Muddled Thinking—Asserts Latter Law Contains 'Patent Travesty of Justice'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER SARANAC, N. Y., June 11—Strongly condemning certain features of the Banking Act of 1933 and the Securities Act, Hugh Knowlton, banker and partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., speaking today at the convention of the New York State Bankers Association in session here, said that the Government goes too far in divorcing the commercial bank from the securities business, calls certain provisions of the Securities Act a "travesty of justice" and thinks the Government's mental processes somewhat muddled.

He says in part:

"The banking world today is trying to advance in the midst of a barrage of restrictive federal legislation unparalleled in the history of this country, a country which has never been noted for the scarcity of its laws. At the same time the Government is expending billions of dollars in the field of banking.

"Time does not permit me to give a complete résumé of this legislation and all the appurtenant governmental activities. And I can do no more than touch on the significance of such measures for protecting the inefficient and speculative at the expense of the efficient and conservative as are typified by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by saying that in my opinion such measures lead toward a socialization and bureaucratic control of the banking business and an assumption by the Government of a moral responsibility for the conduct of that business, which are bound to have serious repercussions.

The Underwriting Business

"First, I should like to refer to those provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 which constitute what might be called a bill of divorcement between the banking business and the securities business. This act, in prohibiting commercial banks from engaging in the securities business and investment houses from engaging in the deposit business, is the embodiment of a sentiment which has developed in the country as one of the many results of the depression. But as is so often the case with reform legislation, I believe that this act overshoots the mark in several respects.

"I believe that commercial banks could, without violating any public interest, have been allowed to continue one phase of the business. I refer to participation in underwriting syndicates. Past experience has shown the necessity of strong underwriting groups for large issues. It is obviously to the interest of a corporation requiring capital financing to be able to obtain a firm commitment from its investment banker, the originating house. The resources of originating houses being limited, their ability to give such commitments is, in the case of the larger issues, dependent upon their ability to enlist participants in the underwriting risk.

"The large commercial banks, with their great resources, are admirably equipped to take such participations. If the security to be issued is of the type and quality which is eligible and suitable for a commercial bank to hold as an investment, i.e., the highest grade rail, utility or industrial bond, and if the bank confines its underwriting commitment to an amount of the issue in line with what it could properly hold in its portfolio should it find itself obliged to take up the full portion which it has underwritten, I see no reason why the bank should be denied the opportunity of such an underwriting.

Must Pay Too High a Price

"In denying it, the Government is in effect forcing the commercial bank to pay a higher price for its investments in new issues than would be the case if the bank were allowed to earn an underwriting commission. Thus this prohibition in the Banking Act not only militates against the most efficient and effective handling of new issues during the period of their distribution, but also deprives the commercial bank of a legitimate profit.

"An underlying principle of Anglo-American law has been that the burden is on the plaintiff (i. e., the purchaser) to show that his damage was caused by the defendant's (i. e., the seller's) act. The Securities Act reverses this fundamental principle and requires the defendant to assume the burden of proving that this act did not cause the plaintiff's damage.

Travesty on Justice

"This is bad enough, but is by no means all. Another underlying principle of Anglo-American law has been that when one person sues another for damages alleged to have been caused by the other's erroneous or incomplete statements, the plaintiff must show that he relied upon the statements made by the defendant. On May 7 the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate reported out an amendment to the Securities Act incorporating this principle.

"Five days later this amendment was vitiated by a revised amendment—which has become law—providing that the plaintiff will not have to allege or prove reliance until the issuing corporation has made available to security holders an earnings statement covering a period of at least 12 months subsequent to the filing of the registration statement. And even then the purchaser plaintiff can establish that he relied upon the registration statement without proof that he ever read it!

"When asked to explain such a patent travesty of justice, a proponent of the revised amendment stated that it would be unfair to make a purchaser read the registration statement because it was so complicated and detailed, under the requirements of Schedule A which sets forth what it must contain, that the average investor could not understand it if he did read it."

Federal insurance of bank deposits has already justified itself by the extent to which it has restored national confidence in the banking system, the association was told by Mr. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Figures were cited showing that less than 1 per cent of the banks in the United States have more than one-half of the total deposit liability of the country. Conversely, Mr. Crowley said, almost two-thirds of the banks in the country have less than 4½ per cent of the deposits. "But these two-thirds of all the banks have 8 per cent of the insured deposits, showing how the insurance system has taken root in the small banks," he added.

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The Children's Page

Hearing Ears

By Zetta Jaeger

LONG ago, when the world was very young, all the animals and all the birds and all the Indian people could, so the old chief said, understand each other's language. But there came a time when people did not always try to understand the thoughts and the ways of the forest children. When they ceased to understand they lost the ability to hear what the wild folk were saying.

But there was a little Indian boy named Hahnee and a little Indian girl called Tawi who wanted to understand the language of the birds and animals more than anything else in the world. They listened to their songs and their calls so carefully that they could identify them even without seeing them.

One day they were gathering reeds for a basket from the shore of a lake. They heard a loon laughing and presently another one answering. Almost immediately the two loons swam into view, very close to where the children were standing. Riding on the back of its mother was a baby loon. The father bird was fishing and as soon as he caught a fish he would tear it to bits in his bill and throw the pieces on the surface of the water close to the mother and her baby. Then both loons would laugh. At first the children thought the birds were cruel to throw the food about and then laugh at the baby because it was afraid to dive from his mother's back to get it.

Loud Laughed the Loon

"Why do you do that?" they asked the birds. But for answer the loons only laughed.

The children listened carefully to those laughs and then Hahnee said to the loons, "I think I understand. You wish your baby to learn to swim and you are laughing to make him understand how much fun it is to dive for his food. Is that not right?"

But the loons only laughed again.

Suddenly the baby jumped off his mother's back, caught a piece of fish in his bill and hopped back on again. In a minute or two he was off and after more food and did a bit of swimming too. And the loons laughed and laughed.

Another day the two children were walking in the woods in search of roots which they could eat. Two red squirrels were making a terrible commotion. They opened their little mouths wide and sent forth their shrill, trilling call and then they drummed on the limb of the tree with their tiny back feet.

"Why do you do that?" asked the children.

But the squirrels only stamped their feet and trilled. Then the children listened carefully to the call and the soft elfin drumming.

"Don't be so disturbed, I think I understand," said Tawi. "Your nest is just overhead and there are babies in it. That is what makes you sound so cross. But don't be afraid, we will not hurt you or your babies."

And so it was. By living close to nature and trying always to understand the meaning of the songs, calls and squeaks of the little people, Hahnee and Tawi came to know much of their language. But it was not always exactly clear. They never felt that they could be sure they were right. And they wanted to be exactly right.

The Mountain Lion's Message

One day they were greatly frightened when a Mountain Lion rushed at them roaring at the top of his voice. But strangely enough the lion spoke to them so that they could really understand.

"Don't be afraid of me," he said, "I am just singing for joy. I have been sent to bring you a message. Last night all the animals and birds held a council and reported how you have always tried to understand their speech and actions. They know now that you are true friends. For this reason they wish to do something for you and they will give you whatever you most desire. They have given me the power to grant your wish."

The children thought for a long time. "Just think," they said to each other, "we can have whatever we wish for."

They whispered together, and after a while turned to the lion and said, "The thing we most wish for is to really understand the speech of the wild folk."

"And so shall it be," replied the lion. "Go to the lake and wash your ears three times in the clear water, and each time say, 'The Great Spirit has given me hearing ears.' Then touch your heart with your hands and lift them to the blue sky three times and say, 'The Great Spirit has given me an understanding heart.'"

"But how can this be?" said the children. "We can scarcely believe it."

"Obey," answered the lion. "Do not doubt."

They immediately did as they were bidden.

"Now listen," whispered the lion, "and the people of the wild shall speak to you."

They listened and sure enough they could hear chickadees planning to destroy just as many annoying insects as they possibly could so that their mother's corn might not be spoiled. They heard the frogs counting the number of mosquitoes they were catching.

Deep in the woods the Great Horned Owl, who seems to be so wise, was saying to the Whippoorwill:

"Hahnee and Tawi, who listened carefully with understanding in their hearts, have now become one of us."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hahnee and Tawi, who listened carefully with understanding in their hearts, have now become one of us."

The Hut That Was Alive

BETTY and David's home was in a field that led up to a wood. Both the field and the wood belonged to the house, and when in the summer it was too hot in the garden the wood was specially nice to play in, for the trees grew so thick that it was always cool.

Betty and David had most exciting times in the wood playing at being Red Indians, climbing trees, and discovering hidden-away dells and thickets.

"I wish we could have a little house here," said David one day. "I wonder if Daddy would make us a summerhouse?"

When they asked him Daddy promised that he would.

"Come along with me," he said, reaching for an ax and a woodchopper. "We'll make it together."

The children wondered what he meant, for they had been imagining a neat little wooden hut with a door and a window and a small peaked roof, and how could Daddy make anything like that with no more tools than an ax and a chopper?

And now you shall see exactly what Daddy did.

He first searched through the wood until he found a clump of young saplings whose straight, slender stems formed a complete circle. Then he cleared away the undergrowth and cut down the saplings growing in the center of the circle.

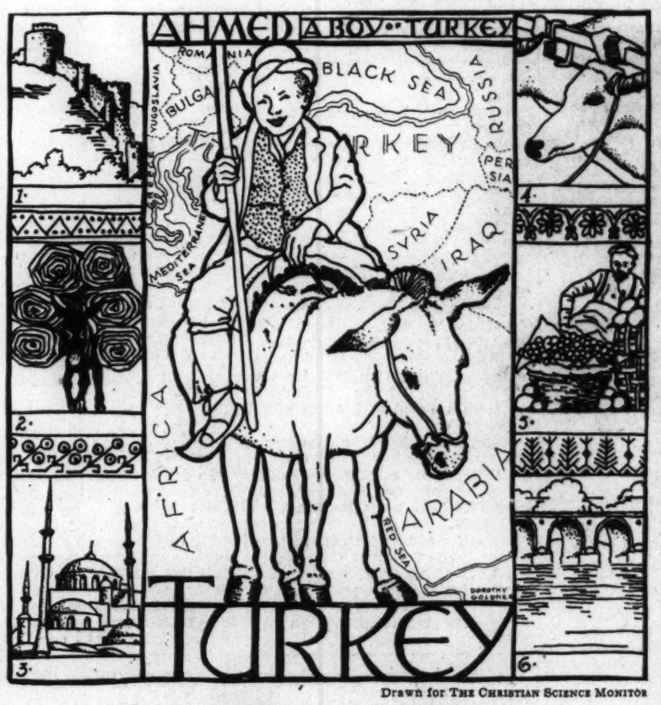
After that, with the help of a ladder, he cut halfway through the stems of the tall saplings, commencing on the inner side, so that they could be bent over at right angles to meet in the middle. Betty and David then wove them into a kind of rough thatch—in and out, and in and out—until the roof was complete. The lower branches were also woven together to form the walls, and soon a lovely green hut was ready for them to play in.

Next they helped to dig up and remove the roots from the center of the hut, and sprinkled sand on the floor. A tripod was erected, and a pot hung on it so that they could cook their dinners there. They also made some rustic furniture from old sugar boxes and odd pieces of wood and branches.

Since the saplings had not been separated from the parent trees, the boughs forming the roof continued to grow, soon making a leafy thatch, nearly a foot deep, that kept out the rain, while, with each year's growth, the walls became thicker and thicker too.

"It's the very nicest sort of hut we could possibly have had," said Betty, "because it's alive!"

An International Alphabet



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

T for Turkey

The next country in our International Alphabet is Turkey. On each side of Ahmed, a boy of Turkey, you will see pictures which will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. A castle in the most famous city of Turkey.
2. What is this donkey carrying?
3. A place where Muhammadans worship. What are the tall towers called?
4. At work in a Turkish field.
5. A pleasant sight when you are thirsty.
6. Built by the great bridge builders of olden times.

The Princess Runs Away

The Princess Runs Away: Alice W. Howard. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

What if you were a little princess tired of the dull routine of palace life, and longing for adventure? Might you not just want to slip over the palace wall to find out what really happened on its other side?

Meryt, Prince Nehera's youngest daughter, did, and found awaiting her six months of adventures—not always easy ones but wonderful ones, and ones that were later to help her rule her people with understanding. She lived among weavers and dancers, harpers and scribes, for this is a tale of long ago. She even followed a caravan into the desert as a donkey boy and she learned to love the simple people of her father's kingdom.

Months later when she returned to the palace she was so changed that she was not immediately recognized as the lost princess. But Meryt's father, the Prince, soon knew that only a real princess could be as brave and sensible as Meryt had been, so he proclaimed her his daughter and announced that henceforth she should share his life and later be his heir. No longer would Meryt be confined to the garden and her nurse!

Mrs. Howard has set her story in the feudal period of ancient Egypt, and she has gained her information from a study of the wall-paintings of the Twelfth Dynasty. Into it are brought many interesting aspects of the life and activity of that time and of the customs of the people. What they eat and wear and do comes as naturally into the telling as how they wrote and wove and danced. And it is all a tale about 1900 B. C.!

Music of June

By M. Louise Hastings

WHEN June comes we begin to hear the calls and cries of baby birds. They are all hungry little fellows, too, and their parents are busy all the time getting food for them. Every morning the male birds sing in the bird orchestra, but during the day those birds who have families to care for have little time to sing. They are flying back and forth carrying food to fill the wide-open beaks of their babies.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

All day long their flutelike whistles may be heard.

Did you ever stand near a nest of baby robins when the father and mother appear with their food? If you have, you will know what this kind of June music is! After once hearing this you will always recognize it.

Hearts Full of Joy

Of course, bird songs do not stop, for June is the heyday of song. Many birds are not nesting. Some are building, and as they build they sing, for their hearts are full of joy. Orioles build early in June, and all day long their flutelike whistles may be heard. Try as you will, you cannot see where the nest is being fashioned, but from the constant sounds of the happy and busy birds you know that important business is going on somewhere around you.

There are harsh bird sounds, too, this month. Blue jays, crows and grackles are out pillaging the nests of smaller birds. When they rob a nest they are very quiet about it, but when the parent birds put up a fight, as they always do to protect their young, the jays, crows and grackles set up a loud noise.

There are other birds that make music all through June. Goldfinches on the wing sing in the air, as they make their graceful curves. The red-eyed vireo is called "the preacher bird," and he is only still when he finds his choice morsels of food in treetops. Kingbirds, sitting on old apple trees and old fences, "twitter-twitter-twitter" as they fly into the air again and again for the flying insects that pass before their bright eyes. Chimney swifts far above the housetops twitter as they fly through the upper air seeking insects. They also make a noise in old chimneys as they settle down to sleep for the night. If you happen to be in an old house you may hear them.

June has other music besides that furnished by the birds. Red and gray squirrels and little chipmunks are about their business. If we listen we may hear them bark and scold. At night the little screech owl tunes up, "To-whoo . . To-whoo." No one hears him fly, for he flies in utter stillness, but we might hear him snap his beak if we were close enough to his midnight prowling.

If we should be near a pool, I am sure that there would be the sound of a splash from some animal getting out of the way, and taking the water as a safe resort. From many a pool there will be frogs to serenade us, and we might even hear them strike the water as they finish their music.

Wind and Ocean Music

There is wind music, too. We may hear a loud windstorm, or there may be gentle breezes that rustle through the treetops. Did you ever hear the sighing of the pine trees?

If we are at the shore, June has other music for our ears. There is the gentle lapping of water on the sand, and the pounding of breakers of the incoming tide. If there are rocks there is the music of splashing water and the falling of water from many waterfalls between the rocks. The ocean sometimes whispers, and sometimes it roars, and both are sounds of June, and sounds of other months too.

The sounds we hear in June all depend on where we live. We shall hear the mosquito, and the cricket pipes up for the first time this month. Be sure to keep your ears open to nature's music!

Ruby's Red Dress

"AUNTIE, when do I go to the party?" "On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Ruby." "When is Saturday?" "Day after tomorrow, Ruby."

It seemed to Ruby that Saturday afternoon would never, never come. On Friday she asked the same questions of Auntie. Auntie said that tomorrow she would be going to the party.

On Saturday morning Ruby woke up bright and early. This was the day of the party. Right after lunch she would be starting for the party because 2 o'clock must come right after lunch. And of course she must not be late. She was to wear her new red silk dress. And how Ruby did like that red silk dress! How glad she was that she could leave those old scuffed shoes and her dark blue dress at home! She didn't see why she couldn't wear her red silk dress and shiny new patent leather pumps always.

Suddenly Ruby sprang right out of bed onto the middle of the rug. She had an idea! Running to the bathroom she drew the water and jumped into the tub for her bath. Then she began dressing in her very best clean things. On top of these went the bright red silk dress. Then she put on the red socks and her black patent leather slippers. Quickly she ran the comb through her brown hair. There, she was all ready!

Joyfully she ran to show Auntie.

Auntie was getting breakfast ready, toasting the bread in the oven.

"But what did you dress in your best things for?" Auntie asked.

"So that I would be all ready for the party," Ruby replied. "I can be careful with these things."

Auntie was thoughtful. Then she said, "But you must stay inside the house, then. I don't want your new shoes scuffed in the gravel. And don't climb up into your tree-house with that dress on. And you mustn't go out to the corral to see your pony, Star, nor to the barn to see the new calves. And don't let Bouncer jump on your silk dress, nor Speckle's baby chicks run across your lap when you sit down either."

Ruby's face began getting long and sober. "How much longer is it until I go to the party?" she asked thoughtfully.

Auntie looked at the clock. "Almost seven hours," she told Ruby.

"Well, I guess I can be careful that long," she decided.

When Ruby sat down to the table she had to have her big apron on. She couldn't help Auntie with the Saturday morning baking. About the only thing she could do was to read. She curled up in the big chair. But her dress got wrinkled this way. Her shoes felt stiff. Oh, dear, how much longer was it till time for the party? She looked at the clock. It was saying tick-tock in such a slow, slow way.

"Oh, Ruby! Ruby! Come on out and let's play hide-and-seek."

Ruby ran out on the porch. There stood Peter and Anne from the house down the road. They had on their blue overalls.

"I'm all dressed for the party," Ruby answered slowly.

"We'll go over and get Billy and Mary to play with us," they decided as they ran down the hill.

Oh, dear, just what should she do? She believed she didn't like red silk dresses and stiff new shoes except for dress up. And the party was a long, long time from now. Yes, Auntie was right, she would be much happier in her old play clothes right now. She ran into her bedroom. Soon she was getting into her coveralls and scuffed shoes. My, how good they did feel! She believed she would never again find fault with her old play clothes.

"Ruby! Ruby!"

Ruby ran to the door. There was Uncle John with the hayrack and horses. He was calling, "Want to ride up to the pasture with me and help get some hay? I'll stop for the Benson children if you want some company. Be sure you have your old clothes—"

Ruby ran joyfully for her big old straw hat. It was lots more fun living in each happy hour that was passing than it was sitting around waiting until party time came.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle (Switzerland) published May 28:

Castle of Chillon. Edelweiss. Skiers. The Matterhorn. A St. Bernard dog. The League of Nations building.

The Mail Bag

The following true story is from a schoolgirl in Germany. It is published here in our Mail Bag.

A Canary's Devotion

Translated From the German

WHEN Mother and I returned from the city one evening, there was something little and gray, cheeping and hopping to and fro on the wall of our house. A young sparrow! He had fallen out of the nest. He already had feathers and his wings had started to grow, but he was still unable to fly. I picked him up quickly, for there were some little boys behind us trying to catch him with a shovel. We took him into the house with us and tried to feed him, but he would not take anything.

Father said: "Take him out into the yard; he'll find his place." But on the next day Father brought him upstairs again. Crouching in a corner, he had been sitting there in the cold. So Mother decided to put him into the bird cage of Little Hans, our canary. Father said "No; they will not get along well together." "But," said Mother, "God protects men and animals. Even an animal is filled with love. And God will direct the mother sparrow to her child."

The little sparrow continued to peep and open his bill. Hans was very much surprised. Then the little sparrow pecked at Hans's bill. Mother put bread and milk in the little basin for scraps of food. Then we saw something nice. Hans ate and drank everything there was to eat and drink—grain, bread, milk and water. Then he squeezed himself so that what he had eaten came up again. It was now soft, and with it he fed the little bird. He was so busy that he entirely forgot himself.

But look! Did not a bird fly to the window there? True, but then she had gone again. Soon she returned with a long worm in her beak. The mother bird! When Mother had placed the bird cage in the window, she must have heard the cheeping of her child. Now she kept returning, and Hans and the mother took turns in feeding the little bird.

This continued for two days. Then we left the little sparrow on the window sill. The window was open. The mother sat outside on the roof and enticed him. Then she flew close to the window and back again. And finally, with an anxious but joyous cheep, which sounded like the joy of a child, the little sparrow flew to his mother.

So much love as Hans and the mother showed to the little sparrow, people do not often have for one another.

Two weeks later we again found a little sparrow. Him my mother put into the cage, and Hans was so full of joy that he fed him, too, and devoted himself to this little bird with even greater love.

Anneliese H.

Jumbled

Rather an odd list of names, isn't it? But if you rearrange the letters you will be able to read them

1.—Iadvd
2.—Nhoj.
3.—Warded.
4.—Yrhar.
5.—Shoalre.
6.—Lciea.
7.—Ymra.
8.—Cgrae.
9.—Rdsio.
10.—Hrtu.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

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Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m.; Fridays, June 22 and 29, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-226m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., IZS, 1420kc-211m.

Alabama Wins Suit Over School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Congress of Parents and Teachers and the state department of the American Legion have lost the final battle in their suit to compel the state to give education a pro rata share of the general fund along with other governmental departments and agencies.

The special supreme court appointed by Gov. B. M. Miller to decide the case handed down a decision upholding the contention of the attorney-general, which had been sustained by Montgomery circuit court, to the effect that "operating expenses" of the state held a prior claim to the general fund over the education department.

The suit, filed by Mrs. James Fitts Hill, state P. T. A. president and Mr. W. A. Abramson, Legion commander, was directed against Mr. J. H. Hard, State Comptroller. It sought a mandamus to force proration of $2,500,000 in school funds.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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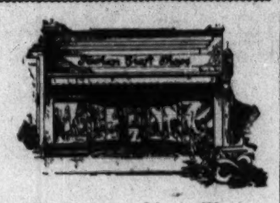

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KINDERGARTEN normal school graduate desires position tutoring and caring for 1 or 2 children. E-34 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Sta. 5237.

TRAVEL companion. Wellesley graduate, experienced European travel teacher, wants summer position with lady, group or family; full charge tour, personal services, care children, tutoring; expenses, small compensation; references. Write MISS FLORENCE H. HEWITT, 24 Chauncey St., Portsmouth, N. H.

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(Continued)

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105/6 GRAFTON STREET

Daily Features

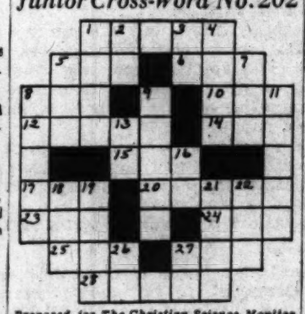
With the Inventors

Named Sausages

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever thought how sad it is that sausages must go through their brief careers in complete anonymity? But at last Seymour Oppenheimer, of Chicago, has devised a satisfactory and sanitary way of placing the maker's name on sausage skins (U. S. Patent No. 1958588). The one who does the family marketing should be just as pleased as the sausages, for now she can order them by name, as she does the other foods.

Junior Cross-Word No. 202



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To put to flight.
5—Article.
6—Sphere.
8—In addition.
10—The Platte River is in this State (ab.).
12—Refund.
14—Snakelike fish.
15—Finish.
17—Human being.
20—Leaked out slowly.
23—Dessert.
24—Before.
25—Hastened.
27—Armed conflict.
28—Cloth for drying.

Down

1—Slice of meat.
2—Pronoun.
3—Thus.
4—Sea eagle.
5—Part of the foot.
7—Insect.
8—To tread on forcibly and repeatedly.
9—Council.
11—Cutting part of a knife.
13—Diphthong.
16—Act.
18—Melody.
19—Tidy.
21—Enthusiasm.
22—Make a mistake.
26—Not any.
27—You and I.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

For the Scrapbook

Memory Gems

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall.
—*Whittier.*

Religion to a true believer is like water to a fish; it is his element, he lives in it, and he could not live out of it.—*Isaac Newton.*

Heavens, dumb as they may be to our wishes and desires, are yet speaking to our souls. As the strength of the soul grows, so do we learn to comprehend.—*George Meredith.*

It is the fight and not the victory which rejoices the heart of the brave man.—*Montalembert.*

As in our lives, so also in our studies, it is most becoming and most wise so to temper Gravity with Cheerfulness, that the former may not imbue our minds with melancholy.—*Pliny.*

Listen to the exhortation of the dawn,
Look to the day,
For yesterday is but a dream
And to-morrow is only a vision;
But to-day
Well lived, makes every yesterday
A dream of happiness
And every to-morrow a vision of hope.
Look well, therefore, to the day.
—*From the Sanskrit.*

But what is liberty without wisdom, and without virtue? It is the greatest of all possible evils; for it is folly, vice, and madness, without tuition or restraint.—*Burke.*

Love seeketh not itself to please
Nor for itself hath any care,
But for another gives its ease
And builds a Heaven in hell's despair.
—*William Blake.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Spring Bonnet

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

KETURAH spake unto me, saying, The Spring hath come.

And I answered, I have heard the Lark, and seen the Robin, and I have some Hollyhock seed that I intend to plant.

And Keturah said, It is time for me to select a Spring Hat.

And I said, Thou hast a Spring Hat.

And she said, It is All Out of Style.

And I said, What should that matter, so long as it becometh thee?

And she said, It becometh me no more; it is not becoming in me to wear an Hat that is no longer in Style.

And I said, The Styles are Ridiculous.

And she said, Nay, they are fine; yet if they were Ridiculous, that where no good reason for not wearing them. Wearest thou not Stiff Bosomed Shirts and an Hat a Cubit in height, the same being the most ridiculous things that humanity ever wore?

And I said, Yea; but I wear my shirts until they are worn out; and my Hat requireth but one Ironing in a Year, and it lasteth alway.

And I said unto her, Last season's hats were ridiculous, and the year is well spent in that it showed to women how ridiculous they were. And next year's styles are ridiculous, as every man knoweth who seeth a new fashion plate before he seeth the apparel on the women folk he loveth to see Dolled Out. And the present year's fashions are ridiculous, but thou knowest it not.

And Keturah said, It is not knowing it that preventeth it from being ridiculous.

And she bought the Hat, and it is Ridiculous; but on her it is Mighty Becoming.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Food Specialties

IF YOU wish to make money on foods, make a specialty of some one kind; and then bring salesmanship into practice to let a large circle of people know you have the best in that line for sale. One women here makes nothing but nut bread and steamed brown bread, and these she makes in baking powder cans. This shape slices nicely for picnics or parties, and one can buy a small loaf or two dozen as one wishes.

She often has large orders for church and lodge suppers, and she is kept busy every day. She makes good profit because she always has just these supplies on hand, and has the cost down to such a system that she knows to a cent what her profits per loaf are. Margaret C. R.

"Poetess Laureate"

A CLEVELAND woman wrote good poetry, but sales to magazines were slow; so she appointed herself the "poetess laureate" to her acquintances, versifying their social events, weddings, etc., and accepting any payment they offered.

Since she has a vein of humor, her best stunt was to write verses about the games and doings of children in the neighborhood, wittily, and offering the poems to their parents.

John F. G.

In Lighter Vein

His All

A young lawyer was getting married. They had reached that part of the ceremony where he said, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

From the back of the church came a hoarse whisper: "There goes his brief case."—*Niagara Falls Review.*

Not Walking

Squire (impatiently): "Where's that wretched chauffeur? Out walking with the maid again, I suppose."

Butler: "No, sir; they took the car."—*Pearson's.*

Ask Dad

"Dad, why do they call the front row of a theater the baldhead row?"

"It must be because the people who sit there have bought their tickets from scalpers, son."

Tsk-Tsk!

"I suppose you find many cases of extreme want when you go around among the poor?"

"Yes. Today I visited a Mrs. Gaddar, and she hadn't a drop of gasoline for her car."—*Pathfinder.*

Old Timer

"Huh!" the Big Time comedian sneered at the rural audience. "I suppose you'll laugh at the joke I just told you next summer!"

"No," came a voice, "it was last summer!"

Comment Unnecessary

"I'll be good for a penny, mother," coaxed little William hopefully.

"Oh, Willie," reproved his mother, "why can't you be like your father? He isn't good for a penny. He's good for nothing!"

The Pocket Nerve

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was in distress and needed assistance, dryly asked him "Friend, has thee felt in thy pocket for him?"

The First Violin

The Young Artist in Zululand Was Snapped in the Act of Tuning Up for His Veldt Concert. The Picture Is Shared With the Monitor Camera Club by Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREATLY begin, though thou hast time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.
—LOWELL

State Flower No. 35

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alaska: Forget-Me-Not

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"THIS flower is emblematic of the quality of constancy, the dominant trait of the intrepid pioneers, who in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles and insufferable hardships, have opened for development a nation's treasure house." These are the words of the Territorial Legislature, in April, 1917, when the forget-me-not was officially made the floral emblem of Alaska.

In a certain sense the forget-me-not is a plant belonging strictly to Europe, Asia, and Alaska—this in spite of Tennyson's assertion that it grows for happy lovers.

Southern Alaska and a portion of western Canada are the only places in North America where these flowers are native. Though we find them wild along the brooks of Nova Scotia and southward through New England, these plants are the great-grandchildren of those imported from Europe for early colonial gardens. Unhappy with guarded life in flower gardens, they have slipped away down brooks and rills to seat themselves in rich alluvial deposits.

Notice the tiny golden circle at the center of each blossom. This is the bull's-eye, marking the target for honey-bee hunters aiming to bag the nectar.

Your Camera

Masks

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

IT SHOULD now be clear, through study of the criticisms of prints appearing in the Camera Club layouts, that there is included in most negatives considerable material that adds nothing to the picture and detracts from the composition and balance of the print.

The elimination of this excessive material is best done when printing, either by the use of a special printing frame which allows one to mask out undesirable sections, or home-made masks for use in printing the negatives.

Since most of an amateur's films will be exposed in one camera, the size of the negatives will be the same in each case. Therefore it is only necessary to cut masks from thin black paper with different sized openings for use between the sensitive paper and the negative.

Once a set of masks has been made it will last indefinitely, it being necessary to select the one which bests fits the negative you are printing.

Special care must be used in selecting the paper from which to make these masks because thick paper will separate the printing paper and the negative and result in prints that are not sharp. Any photographic house can supply the proper paper for masks. It is true that your prints will not be uniform in size, which is not always desirable; but the improvement in composition will more than compensate for the omission of some of the unwanted parts of the negative.

Prints which you have already made may be improved by proper trimming.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Gaza

GAZA, which is now named Ghuzzeh, lies about three miles from the Mediterranean and 50 miles southeast of Jerusalem, and is mentioned very early in the Bible as being on the border of the territory of the Canaanites before the time of Abraham (Gen. 10:19). It was seized by the men of Judah during the invasion of Palestine (Judges 1:18), but later it fell into the hands of the Philistines.

This was the city whose gates Samson is said to have carried away complete to "the top of an hill that is before Hebron" (Judges 16:1-3), while, by the strange irony of events, it was at Gaza, that, blinded and humiliated, he was bound with brazen fetters and put to menial tasks (v. 21). At length, however, the pagan temple of the city crumbled, thanks to a final expression of great strength (v. 30).

At a later date Amos condemned the city, apparently as a center of slave trading (Amos 1:6).

Brevities

Thomasion (Ga.) Times: If they continue to increase the speed of that New England streamlined train, soon they'll have to hire Floyd Gibbons as conductor to call the stations.

Daily Oklahoman: Memorandum: A little note you write on a pad to make yourself wonder next day what you meant by it.

Reader's Digest: With some people you spend an evening, with others you invest it.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Old School"

Special from Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

WITH pleasure a group watched a true gentleman of the old school on a street car one morning recently.

Slender of build and erect of carriage despite his advanced years, he greeted the conductor as he boarded the car: "Good morning, sir." The street-car worker was astonished—but greatly pleased.

A few blocks along, a woman boarded the car. The man arose immediately and bowed her into his seat with a gesture that made one believe he considered it a privilege.

The car lurched a bit as he started to leave it. A younger man steadied his arm and was rewarded with a sincere: "Thank you very much, sir."

As he was about to disembark, the gentleman addressed the motorman: "Thank you for a pleasant trip. It is a pleasure to ride with a careful and courteous motorman such as you."

Four persons had basked in the glow of his cheery smile within 15 minutes.

"I'd like to follow that old gentleman around some day just to count the number of lives he brightens in a 24-hour period," said one of the group.

Just Between Us

THE latest batch of 100 "What Do You Read?" ballots to be tabulated may serve to show how the wind from the field is blowing. The complete tabulation follows (R stands for "Regular" readers, O for Occasional, S for Seldom, N for Never):

Feature	R	O	S	N
Ad-O-Grams	3	8	12	77
All Nature	20	35	13	32
Betty Bee	22	23	10	45
Brevities	49	22	10	19
Camera Club	65	21	3	11
Carnival of Flags	15	17	10	58
Cartoons of Week	62	25	6	7
Children's Corner	24	22	18	36
Daily Anecdote	80	17	1	2
Editor's Puzzle	10	9	15	66
Facts About Bible	58	33	3	6
For the Scrapbook	44	23	10	23
In Lighter Vein	80	16	4	0
Junior Cross-Word	4	6	4	86
News About N'papers	19	29	19	33
Odds and Ends	38	35	11	17
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Many thanks for the impersonal frankness. We are studying the features that are never read.

A couple from the middle West, here for the Annual Meeting, report that on their motor trip to Boston and back last year they patronized 56 Monitor advertisers—and told them! Having patronized 34 on the first leg of the trip this year, they hope to beat their last year's record. May their tribe increase!

In order to facilitate the handling of payments to contributors, checks for contributions on this page are hereafter to be accompanied by slips with the articles and payments merely itemized; for example: S, $1.50; J. $1; V, $1; CC, $1. Those who have had material accepted, have, of course, our special invitation to continue their contributions. —*Feature Editor.*

What They Say

Progress

"A very large proportion of newspapers decline, in the belief that it would not interest their readers, to publish anything which is in any real sense a contribution to human progress.—*Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell.*

Pure Freedom

"There is no such thing as compromise with liberty. Liberty cannot be blended or adulterated."—*Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York.*

Station MIND

"God is a 24-hour station. All you need to do is to plug in. You plug in by your own thinking."—*Mary Pickford.*

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Pass*

By THE HAGERS

AN INVITATION CAME MY WAY TO VISIT SCHOOL ON CLOSING DAY.
BUD READ A POEM—NOT TOO LONG; HIS BROTHERS JOINED HIM IN A SONG.
THE TEACHER GAVE A TALK PROFOUND; REPORT CARDS THEN WERE PASSED AROUND.
AND I WAS MIGHTY PROUD TO SEE THE DUCKLINGS MADE THE THIRD GRADE 'B'.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

British Democrats Demand Leadership

"WE, FOR our part, believe that power of action can be given to a democratic state, while at the same time liberty is preserved to the individual citizen." Such is the opinion of 139 Britons—representatives of the churches, the universities, art and science, and prominent members of all political parties—who have put their signatures to a manifesto on "Liberty and Democratic Leadership."

A few months ago this group issued a general declaration. They have now followed it up with a somewhat more exact indication of the policy that ought in their view to be pursued to make Great Britain safe for democracy. If, even now, the precision which is needed for a program of action is lacking, at least there is here a perfectly clear recognition of a crisis in face of which democracy, so far from being about to perish, can renew itself and satisfy the modern need. It is an affirmation of what thinking men and women in Britain—at least a large majority of them—feel and believe with profound conviction.

They observe that in many countries a wave of violence has swept over politics and produced dictatorial governments which have suppressed democratic institutions. They see even in Britain attempts to organize semimilitary forces, while Fascists and Communists not only preach but practice violence, especially between themselves, as in the clashes a day or two ago at Olympia Hall in London. These British democrats recognize that these movements are due to impatience with the slow-moving machinery of parliamentary government, the lack of strong leadership and swift decisions for dealing courageously with the changing social conditions of our age. They proclaim their belief in the possibility of reforming the executive of a democratic country in such a way that it will combine swift, planned, rational action with methods of persuasion and the free exercise of citizen rights.

Undoubtedly, in the eyes of many Englishmen, England appears to have been slow in adjusting herself to cataclysmic social and economic changes. Yet there is this much at least to be said for Britain's comparative slowness—that it is giving her time to think before she acts—to initiate revolution, if revolution there is to be, on the basis of ideas clearly thought out by intelligent men, instead of rushing into revolution on the impulse of reckless passion. Russia, Italy and Germany may have been brought under strong rulers, but only with the incalculable loss of all that had been or might have been won by democracy.

However, liberty, if it is to justify itself, must be consistent with strength. Parliamentary government, if it is to endure in the country which invented parliaments, must prove its capacity to act quickly and for the national welfare despite the pressure of organized minorities. The signatories of the Memorandum on Democratic Leadership propose means for improving the machinery of government in Britain—the Cabinet would be directed by a nucleus of ministers free to give their time to planning policy; Parliament would be made more effective by mobilizing its whole membership in committees; and the central Government would be relieved of minor duties by the devolution of many of its powers.

They indicate a more active policy for promoting international peace, and they advocate a far-reaching program of national reorganization, mobilizing the financial resources of the state effectively to quicken the machinery of production and distribution. They ask for "a new deal" suited to the requirements of Britain.

The details of these proposals obviously would require the closest scrutiny. Their broad significance lies in the fact that these representative leaders of British thought hold the two-fold conviction—first, that the democratic method of rule by the free play of opinion and persuasion must be preserved, and, secondly, that it can be combined with a new frame of mind toward politics, a new belief in the capacity of a people to plan for its national welfare and to pursue it with fearless thoroughness. The manifesto is a clear hint of the lines along which the British people are anxious to find the justification of democracy. It may be "only talk." But talk is clearing the air. If Britain should pursue the course of revolutionary change, she would not go blindfold.

Speed Relief for Animals!

IT IS gratifying to note that the program of relief for the drought-stricken areas of the West includes relief for animals. The appeal of suffering animals is often as poignant as that of people, particularly because of their dependence upon man when their natural food supply fails.

As an editor in a stricken area of Wisconsin's rich dairy country says, "It does something to a man's heart when the animals he has bred and raised suffer."

Alas, in other states as well as Wisconsin there has been insufficient rain or no rain at all. Cattle with ribs sticking out graze hopelessly over pastures and fields that should be green with springtime but are now dusty from the withered grass.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who is now on a tour of inspection of the drought area, plans to make federal funds available to supply feed for basic farm herds in eleven states, and to buy cattle in some of the drought counties where it is impracticable to try to salvage them in their own pastures. Both grain and fodder will be shipped into several states.

In Wisconsin, Governor Schmedeman declares that "the situation cannot be exaggerated. We must have quick and liberal action."

While rains have fallen in some of the parched areas and revived wilted crops, there are still many other districts where crop failures not only threaten the lives of thousands of head of livestock, but add to the woes of farmers whose livelihood depends upon crops and milk production. Even as "we never miss the water till the well runs dry," so the blessing of green pastures becomes doubly appreciated when withdrawn for a season. Man's efforts at control of crop production seem puny and transient alongside the crop control of nature.

Is Liberalism Dangerous?

LIBERALISM is both a virtue and a fault. It is a virtue when it means improved standards of living, general security, and happiness. It is likely to be regarded as a fault when it threatens to disturb any considerable number of persons in the enjoyment of material wealth, possessions, or positions. There seems to be a certain amount of confused thinking on precisely where the virtues of liberalism merge into its faults. Much depends, apparently, on who is doing the thinking.

So when American women, in convention, are warned against "teachers in United States schools and colleges who, under the guise of liberalism, are undermining the American ideals of young people" one may justifiably wonder—and this is no trivial question—exactly who is to differentiate between the "guise of liberalism" and the reality of liberalism.

The thoughtful person can hardly fail to realize that many difficulties confronting the peoples of the world are to be attributed to a previous lack of liberalism—that is to say, to a lack of intelligent sympathy and generosity in considering the status or needs of the underprivileged and often unvocal white-collar and no-collar working classes. By persons of limited vision, who yet enjoy privileged positions, even the most altruistic critics have been labeled "radicals." Jesus was one of those so labeled and persecuted.

In our times the persecution goes on. The expression of non-conformist views has been firmly and effectually halted in Russia, Italy, Germany, Japan, and many other countries. Even in the United States such groups as the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution rubber-stamp as "unpatriotic" and "un-American" most persons advocating peaceful or conciliatory action to solve national and international problems, while many business groups are equally quick to oppose the distribution upon a more equitable basis of wealth and opportunities.

The D. A. R. "blacklist" of 1928 still serves as an index to the views of this group. That "blacklist" included the names of such "dangerous radicals" as Jane Addams of Hull House; Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School; Sherwood Eddy, erstwhile Y. M. C. A. executive; Professor Irving Fisher of Yale; Stanley High, sometime editor of the Christian Herald; William Allen White, Dr. David Starr Jordan, and others of equal standing.

Now the national defense chairman of the D. A. R. warns against "subversive teachers" in schools and colleges, and advocates their "elimination." Of course no one wants teachers to attack the Government in the classroom, but neither do intelligent citizens wish to eliminate liberal teachers who are "subversive" only by a definition which would bar Jane Addams and William Allen White. One remembers instances in which able educators have been driven from the schools by just such patrioteering and quite without regard for the possible soundness of the ideas involved.

Is one never to be permitted to hope that generous liberalism ultimately will carry humanity to better things without the drag of a fear-born reaction? True liberalism makes for progress. The name of liberalism is no more abused by those who use it as a cloak for license than by those who, through hatred of any change, miscall liberalism "radicalism."

Dog Days

IF PET dogs begin assuming an unaccustomed air of dignity as they strut around the house for the next few weeks, do not be surprised. Signs of sudden haughtiness are not without due significance. If canine friends begin to "put on the dog," it will only mean that they have somehow or other got wind of the new NRA code.

No wonder tails are wagging with self-importance. Ten years ago the business of supplying canned food to Fido was nothing but an infant, or perhaps one ought to say, puppy industry. Dogs were fed mainly on leftovers and in their simple docile way seemed to like the idea. But now things are changed. Dog-food has become "big" business.

One hundred and five factories in the United States employ 2000 workers in producing a balanced diet in shiny cans for good doggies while sales reach the almost incredible total of over $100,000,000 annually. Is it surprising that the dogs' union is a bit upstage?

And now to cap the climax the NRA has taken a hand and a dog-food code goes into effect today. When the dogs of America learn the details there will unquestionably be a chorus of appreciative woofs all over the country. Specifications require that all dog food must possess "reasonable standards of identity and biological value necessary to prevent deception, fraud and unfair competition." Cans must be confined to four sizes; labels must be attractive to the eye and easy to read. Can any dog ask more?

Yet with all this solicitude certain misgivings will not down. For instance, will governmental authority deal harshly with some old-fashioned pet who still insists on sitting up at table and dining on whatever the family cares to throw him? And will there be a cracking down on the defiant pup who, in spite of all kindly effort to refine his eating habits, still buries and digs up old bones without the slightest regard to their dietary virtues? These are indeed problems ahead for the dog days.

A Happy Augury

GERMANY and France have agreed not to throw any pop bottles at players or umpire when the Saar championship is played off next winter. The agreement concerning the manner of conducting the Saar plebiscite, announced at Geneva on June 4, is a declaration in favor of fair play. It demonstrates that it is possible for two great European nations to reconcile their divergent points of view even on a question which appears to be full of pinpricks and dynamite.

Germany and France agree that anyone interfering with the freedom of the vote at the time of the plebiscite or indulging in intimidations or reprisals against voters may be subjected to heavy fine or imprisonment, and a special tribunal has been set up to try any such cases. It will continue to function for one year after the vote is taken. Both the German and the French Foreign Ministries have given written assurance that they will abstain from placing pressure upon inhabitants or indulging in reprisals on voters. In case of any dispute regarding the interpretation of the regulations, both have agreed to submit the case to the World Court at The Hague for arbitration.

The Saar problem has been one of the knottiest arising out of the Treaty of Versailles. Whether this area, with its 770,000 inhabitants and its rich coal mines, is to be German territory, or French, or whether it is to continue under the administration of a League commission, as at present, is to be decided by popular ballot. It is encouraging that the two nations most concerned have been able to agree to stand aside and permit a genuine manifestation of the popular will.

If Germany and France can agree on this crucial point, is it too much to hope that agreement on other points, such as disarmament, will eventually follow? Anthony Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal, speaking in the League Council, found in the Saar agreement a "happy augury." The world awaits its fulfillment.

This achievement prepares the way for a second possible demonstration. If the plans laid down for the plebiscite are successfully carried out—and it seems they can be—then the world may have its confidence restored in the plebiscite as an instrument of self-determination. An orderly, convincing expression of the popular desire in the Saar region on Jan. 13, 1935, would prove that, under the supervision of the League of Nations, it is actually possible to obtain a fearless and authentic registration of the wishes of the populace in a disputed area. Previous to the establishment of the League, the results of plebiscites were not always of such a nature as to inspire confidence. It is quite possible that the new organ of international administration has changed all that.

A first step toward the solution of difficult minority problems has been taken when France and Germany have agreed to keep their seats in the bleachers and let the players and the umpire settle the Saar question.

The Casual Day

"Newspaper men have been and are rendering real and valued service to the nation," says President Roosevelt. That's nice of the President. But he didn't say whether as congressmen, ambassadors, consuls, mayors, actors, musicians, corporation presidents, clergymen or what's yours—all of whom the interviewing reporter can depend on to start their confessions with "I used to be a newspaper man, myself."

". . . an idea which attracts the German, which delights the Frenchman or the Italian and which perplexes the Englishman, is apt first to irritate and then to anger the American."—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler to Columbia University graduates.

It's that way with cheeses, too.

Dr. Butler says the American people have made it plain that they are either averse to thinking, or unable to think. Well, it is estimated that 70,000,000 of them go to the movies regularly in response to—or is it in spite of?—advertising that promises next week's show will make them laugh, cry, shudder, gasp. . . . But has any movie-house manager ever yet dared to warn them that it would make them think?

Applause on the radio has been overdone, according to one letter-to-the-editor writer. Sometimes the applause comes from visitors in the studio, this writer is informed, sometimes from instruments which imitate the clapping of hands. American radio listeners may be willing to be told how good the radio advertiser's product is, but they still want to make up their own minds about his program.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The Platt Amendment's at an end and with it Cuba's irritation. Now Uncle Sam seems more a friend than just some merely rich relation. The summer weather takes a hand and cuts down wheat and corn production. In many parts of farmer land they won't need government reduction. If war should come again Italia will make its own munitions; Il Duce says no group of men will make a cent through war conditions. New Yorkers dance in Central Park beneath the maple, elm and hickory; each night you see them on their mark in keen devotion to Terpsichore. P. W.

Tourists on the President Lincoln, 150 miles out of Honolulu, danced in life belts while the crew fought a fire in the hold the other day. The dancers knew of the fire, and could see the lifeboats in readiness to be lowered. The boy who stood on the burning deck "whence all but him had fled" would simply be in the way nowadays.

Air Cities of the Future

By VOLNEY D. HURD

WHEN the great camel trains of early civilization plodded across those deserts, plains, and hills whence originated the modern heritage of life and trade, they were expressing man's urge to move on. Nightfall would see the caravans stop where there was water and natural shelter. Other parties from various localities would meet at such places of rest. There the news of the day was exchanged—and there trading took place.

Some traders would settle at such points to buy and sell. Feeding, housing, and supplying these merchants, their assistants and their families, became businesses in themselves. Soon villages became towns, and towns became cities. Thus many great trade cities of history—Baghdad, Babylon, Alexandria—fabulously rich, with their glamorous merchant princes, originated as trade centers on the travel routes of the world.

Methods of travel changed, but still the trade stopping points evolved into great cities, such as Constantinople, Damascus, Shanghai. Ships landing in natural harbors brought forth great seaports, such as Venice, Hamburg, New York, Canton. Trains stopping at logical distribution centers built great inland cities, such as Chicago, Paris, Vienna. Always has the stopping place of trade on its journey been the birthplace of towns and cities.

Today a new mode of travel, disregarding both land and sea, wings its way through air. Already it is making a serious bid for business. How far can the rules of past progress apply to forecasting the part aviation will play in developing the ports of call along its routes?

Great cities have been built around the transfer of goods from one medium to another, from boat to railroad, from sea shipment to overland freight and express trains. But the airplane flies in a medium completely surrounding the globe. Seaboard cities are not necessarily its natural terminals. A plane might fly from London to New York and thence on to Chicago, making New York a mere port of call.

The new countries, especially, call to aviation—those vast stretches of Russia, China, India, South America, Africa, Australia, where there are few railways or even possible overland motor routes, yet lands rich in population and natural resources.

Deep in the jungle of Dutch New Guinea gold was discovered. To be mined it needed modern hydraulic machinery. Once mined the gold had to be brought out. Miles of jungle paths through which no highways or railroads ever could be built faced the discoverers. But Dutch airplane designers were ready for the challenge. While natives cleared a large stretch in the center of the jungle for a landing field, engineers were building heavy cargo planes. These had a great opening into which large pieces of machinery could be lowered, much like the opening into the hold of a ship.

Then a seeming impossibility became a matter of course. The mining machinery was landed on the beach. Cranes swung it over the planes in sections. A roar—and over the jungles went the heavy load. A number of trips and soon a great mining machine was functioning in the middle of a New Guinea jungle.

When the gold was ready, these same cargo planes took on goodly loads and zipped their way back to the coast where the gold was put on steamers and shipped to Amsterdam. The new transportation had made a jungle fastness commercially accessible. The extra cost was offset by the value of the raw materials obtained and inexpensive labor. A good machine can soon pay back even high transportation costs.

Airplanes on routes in China, Russia, Australia, South America and other vast stretches of undeveloped countries would have to stop for fuel and supplies, and they doubtless would pick places having natural resources or agricultural shipping possibilities. Soon trade would flow and towns and cities spring up. Once again trade centers would mark a course across distant lands.

Such cities might be different from today's cities in developed countries. Airports now are on the outskirts, in most instances, so far from town that much of the advantage of flying is offset. But aviation is supplementary here, must follow existing routes and adapt itself as best it can.

But the city which grows primarily from aviation is likely to have the airport in the center, with business grouped around it and residential areas on the outskirts.

Undeveloped countries offer major aviation opportunities, with aviation-centered cities. Developed countries now have aviation as supplemental, but not likely to cause existing cities to grow, at least for many decades.

Still remaining are the most colorful and romantic spots where aviation will touch its winged toe—islands in mid-ocean. Will these islands, many now useless, grow with aviation? Some, like Bermuda and the Hawaiian Islands, are already noted ports of call, pleasure garden spots and fruit and agricultural centers. These and many such islands have beauty, excellent climate and other desirable attributes for living. But they have seemed remote. With the airplane cutting distance down so that what once required days may be traveled in hours, these islands may attain new importance.

Landing for refueling or perhaps transferring to other lines, transhipment of materials, special industries, may all play their part in developing these islands. It is well to remember that living is coming to be regarded as more important than work; that the trend is toward very short working days and a vast amount of leisure for study. Thus the living possibilities around a business are bound to become increasingly important. Workers occupied twelve hours a day can sleep or eat anywhere. It doesn't make much difference. But with work cut to four hours a day they will want garden spots with their homes.

Under such conditions may not the islands dotting the ocean the world over become centers even for manufacturing? If mankind has evolved the use of simple raw materials and extremely light products, the airplanes will be able to carry them. But even though heavier materials and products were needed to be shipped in and out by steamer, the regular airplane service can bring such islands so close to the mainland that they will hardly seem more distant than the small industrial cities which now spread out from 50 to 150 miles around the great metropolitan centers.

Aviation offers a delightful opportunity for speculative contemplation of the developments of cities and towns and the changes in modes of living which may be effected by the coming trade routes of the air.

Opposition to New Deal Focuses on "Trial" of Dr. Tugwell

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, June 11

THIS amazing session of Congress is approaching its close with one of the most singular scenes in legislative history: The trial of Rexford Guy Tugwell. Trial it is. For the dashing and dapper professor, handsomest government official in town, is to many people the Dillinger of the New Deal. His summons to appear personally before the inquisitorial Senate Agricultural Committee is as peremptory as the royal writ that put Warren Hastings on trial.

Nothing could be more appropriate. For the country today is worked up about the question of "Communism." Many people believe of Dr. Tugwell, with Senator Harry Blood Byrd of Virginia, "that he has not the proper conceptions of the principles of our Government." They think that the New Deal, or at least some of the New Dealers, are destroying standards of value in the United States. For them the issue is that of regimentation versus individualism, of Communism versus Democracy, of Dr. Tugwell versus the Founding Fathers.

It is an excellent thing, both for Dr. Tugwell and his critics, that he is being put on the stand. They will have a chance to press him on essential points, he has an opportunity to defend himself before the country. That is the American way to do things. Such an opportunity, which should have come when Dr. Wirt's charges were aired, was then blocked for partisan reasons. Today the issue is clearer and more direct.

Indeed, the charges of "Communism," of un-Americanism, are so rife that President Roosevelt offered an answer to them in his message on social planning to the Congress this week. He said what all students of American and British history must believe: "Democracy has within it the elements necessary to its own salvation."

He also specifically disclaimed revolutionary intent—he was plainly referring to charges of "Communism," "Fascism," and the like—when he said: "Our task of reconstruction does not require the creation of new and strange values. It is rather the finding of the way once more to known, and to some degree forgotten, ideals and values."

Accompanying events indicated that the President meant what he said. The NRA announced an end to its price-fixing policy for future codes, and probably similar action will soon apply to past codes. The amendments to the AAA act, which would in the view of critics have legalized dictator power in the hands of the Agricultural Department, have been virtually dropped. It is clear that the licensing provisions of NIRA will not be proposed for renewal. They expire on June 16.

Foremost, therefore, the Administration is trying to escape from charges of radicalism. It need not withdraw too far, however, because even the Republican platform at Chicago felt the necessity of leaning toward liberalism. Those concessions to progressivism at Chicago, counterbalanced though they were by the old-guard stolidity of the platform generally, seem to Washington to be a highly significant proof that the handwriting of new times actually is on the wall.

Behind these surface moves toward orthodoxy, which the Administration is incongruously making, there is an undeviating drive toward fundamental New Deal purposes. To a Congress eager to go home, and himself eager to have them go, President Roosevelt this week prescribed several pieces of legislation which cannot be passed overnight. He asked specifically for his housing legislation—a plan to attract private capital for home building and renovating; for new machinery to handle strikes—the Wagner labor bill; for his promised silver legislation; for $525,000,000 to relieve drought sufferers.

These jobs will round out a session of Congress which in the old days would have been incredible. Last year's 100 days' special session was sensational. But this regular meeting of the same Congress was scarcely less so. In a negative way the President has controlled Congress well. The successful revolts can be counted on your fingers. A good many seemingly rash bills have been stopped, including several for wholesale currency inflation from Republicans as well as Democrats.

Right up until the last the President was getting what he wanted. The tariff bill was only agreed on within the week. Legislative abrogation of the Platt Amendment—corner stone of the "White Man's Burden" in the Western Hemisphere—was accomplished almost unobserved. Congress, for the last two weeks, had been given its own head as far as White House interference went and this worked better than the checkrein.

Nevertheless, the President has had considerable good fortune. The most astounding evidence of this—as well as one of the funniest episodes in any Congress—arose over a saliant part of the tariff bill. Senator Harrison, Administration sponsor for the bill, has rashly stated that it did not affect excise taxes on imports. He discovered that it did. Therefore, honorably if sheepishly, he offered an amendment to make the bill exempt exise taxes, copper, in particular, was in question.

The State Department was sorely irked. But that one-time Shakespearean actor, Senator Henry F. Ashurst, whose state—Arizona—produces most American copper, assumed that the amendment meant the precise opposite. Hearing the word "copper," and deciding that his state's commodity was being attacked, he rose to object, and defeated the Harrison amendment! Few people caught the irony of the by-play, and Senator Harrison maintained a delighted silence.

Senator Huey Long alone grasped what was happening, offered the amendment himself, only to have it voted down by the Democratic majority!

Erwin D. Canham